

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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MINISTRY SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES DEFECTOR MOVE

OW191114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1058 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today expressed extreme regret and strong dissatisfaction over the South Korean authorities's action to send Chinese pilot Zheng Caitian to Taiwan.

When asked about the response of the Chinese government to the action, the spokesman said "the South Korean side, in disregard of the just and solemn demand of the Chinese side, sent the pilot to the so-called 'third country'. We feel extremely regretful and express our strong dissatisfaction over this action."

It was reported the South Korean authorities have already sent the Chinese pilot to Taiwan Friday.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S.-SOVIET ARMS CONTROL TALKS

HK210500 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 86 p 6

[*"Year-End Feature"* by Shi Jinkun (4258 6930 0981) and Cao Ye (2580 0396): "Three Ups and Downs in The U.S.-Soviet Arms Control Talks" -- first paragraph is RENMIN RIBAO introduction, capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Having seen ups and downs on three occasions over the past year, the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks have been quite changeable. The disarmament proposals between both parties have come closer, showing some definite signs of progress. However, they are more nominal than substantive. The differences on crucial issues are still serious. Having their eyes on the possession of a "technological commanding height" and motivated by internal and external demands, the United States and the Soviet Union are likely to reach some agreements on nuclear disarmament. But they will never relax efforts to gain superiority. The people of the world have attained some results in their struggle for disarmament and there is a louder voice calling on the two superpowers to take the lead in drastically reducing their armaments.

In 1986 U.S.-Soviet arms control talks have been so changeable that they have dramatically undergone ups and downs on three occasions. If people make an analysis of the fluctuations, it will not be difficult to find out that their proposals are more nominal than substantive and that they are lacking in sincerity. The difference is that, pressured by the people's opposition to the arms race and activated by their own internal and external demands, the two countries have never suspended the arms control talks. Compared with last year, new changes have been made in some aspects and there have been varying degrees of progress.

THE FIRST UPS AND DOWNS. On 15 January, in a wide-ranging new proposal, Gorbachev called for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in three stages by the year 2000 and the complete destruction in 5-8 years of the U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles deployed in Europe. Moreover, he no longer stuck to the position of placing the Soviet SS20 missiles on a reciprocal basis with the British and French nuclear forces. Although the United States also put forward a counterproposal on destroying all medium-range missiles in 3 years, it strenuously tried to force the Soviet Union to make more concessions under the pressure of U.S. strength. It also increased financial allocations for the "Star Wars" program and continued its nuclear tests. It stated on 27 May that its arms development would not be subject to the limitations of the SALT II treaty. [paragraph continues]

The endless debate on this issue between both parties caused the talks to bog down. Moreover, because of the U.S. air raids on Libya, the U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers' meeting originally scheduled for April was suddenly called off.

THE SECOND UPS AND DOWNS. On 11 June, at the fifth round of the arms control talks in Geneva, the Soviet Union again put forward a new disarmament proposal. It called on both the United States and the Soviet Union not to withdraw from the antiballistic missile treaty and for the first time agreed that the United States might engage in research on the Strategic Defense Initiative at the laboratory research level. It set down new limits on reducing strategic nuclear weapons on both sides and agreed not to include the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in Europe's forward positions in the category of strategic weapons. It also indicated its willingness to freeze the Soviet medium-range missiles in the Asian region. Seeing that the Soviet Union had made new concessions, the United States made a positive response. On 26 July, Reagan proposed that both parties conduct research in strategic defense for 7 and 1/2 years within the limits permitted by the antiballistic missile treaty. The conciliatory attitude of the Soviet Union and the United States at that time increased the atmosphere of optimism. However, there was a sudden change in the situation. Following the spy incident in August and September, both sides increasingly traded recriminations. Consequently, the talks met with new obstacles.

THE THIRD UPS AND DOWNS. On 11 and 12 October, the Soviet and U.S. leaders held a meeting in Iceland. They engaged in an all-out and comprehensive contest on arms control issues. They began haggling over easy issues and then moved to the hard ones, and for a time had almost identical positions on restricting and reducing nuclear weapons. At the last moment, however, Gorbachev resolutely demanded that the United States restrict its research on the "Star Wars" program to the laboratory for 10 years. Otherwise, he said, he would not come to any agreement with the United States. Reagan indicated that he would not be able to agree to the Soviet demand aimed at strangling the "Star Wars" program.

Since then, both the Soviet Union and the United States have adjusted the concessions they made. Demanding more, the United States has raised anew its proposal for reducing the maximum numbers of different categories of heavy land-based guided missiles. Apart from this, it decided on 25 November to overstep a limit stipulated in SALT II by arming its 131st B52 bomber with long-range Cruise missiles. The Soviet Union reacted with a warning that this U.S. move had made it more difficult for the two sides to seek common ground. This year's last (the sixth) round of Geneva arms control talks has been fruitless as a result of all this.

The U.S.-Soviet arms control talks have been beset with difficulties and complications over the past year. However, compared with those in 1985, the talks in 1986 have yielded some notable results. They are: The differences over the medium-range missiles and test ban issues have been basically settled, their positions are closing up at the strategic nuclear arms talks, and they have shown considerable flexibility on the space arms issue. All this is a reflection of their readjusted strategic objectives in the disarmament issue.

Since the advent of the 1980's, the United States and the Soviet Union have introduced a "high-ground [gao bian jiang -- 7559 6708 3984] strategy" and a "development acceleration strategy" in their attempts to take the "technological commanding height" and to boost their overall national strength. Now, space arms are gradually replacing nuclear arms as the focus of the arms race between the two countries. All this has produced pressure on their economic development and on the development of their bilateral relations. However, trying to gain the diplomatic initiative and to improve their images, both the Soviet Union and the United States show that they hold high the banner of disarmament. [paragraph continues]

If some agreements can be reached between them, they will be able to alleviate some of their external and internal pressure and solve some of their economic difficulties. In addition, before 2000, it would be rather impossible to finish building the strategic defense system and their nuclear strength will remain balanced and in a "super-kill" [chao sha 6389 3010] state. As far as the Soviet Union and the United States are concerned, an appropriate reduction in the number of nuclear arms is out of the question from a security point of view. Precisely because of all this, the Soviet Union and the United States have always tried to introduce some flexible measures whenever their dialogue meets with obstructions, in order to avoid situations like the suspension of the talks in 1983.

Although they are trying to seek compromise, neither the Soviet Union nor the United States has given up their attempt to develop themselves and to contain the other. Contention remains intense. The U.S. refusal to shelve the "Star Wars" research is a reflection of the Reagan administration's intention to achieve supremacy and to contain the Soviet Union economically by resorting to its more advanced technology. On the other hand, the Soviet attempt to force the United States to make concessions on the "Star Wars" program by means of a nuclear disarmament treaty is a reflection of its intention to hold back the United States and to allow itself a breathing spell. This is why they are such a pair of strange bedfellows who find it difficult to settle their differences over the major issues. In addition, the influence of their allies and their domestic politics can also significantly affect the talks. These factors dictate that the Soviet-U.S. arms control talks will be beset by difficulties and complications.

PRC BUYS PASSENGER PLANES FROM USSR, U.S.

OW221244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December (XINHUA) -- In an effort to expand China's strained transportation network, massive work has been completed this year on ports, railways, roads and airports.

Twenty-six berths for ships of 10,000 tons have gone into operation in seaports this year, according to the Communications Ministry. The largest are two berths for coal carrying vessels of 100,000 tons in Shijiu, Shandong Province. The berths are projected to handle 15 million tons of coal annually from the major coal producers of Shangxi, Henan and Shandong Provinces.

Meanwhile, work began on 22 roads totalling 12,000 kilometers earlier this year throughout the country.

This year also saw six new railroad lines opened, according to the Railroads Ministry. The lines, 1,000 kilometers long, link major coal mines in Inner Mongolia and Anhui Province, as well as the port city of Ningbo, Zhejiang Province. A double-track, electrified railroad from the coal mining center of Datong, Shangxi Province, to the port city of Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province, has gone into official operation. And double-tracking of the North-South Railway Line from Beijing to the Guangdong Provincial capital of Guangzhou is nearing completion.

The Civil Aviation Administration of China has bought 20 passenger planes with 2,700 seats from the Soviet Union and the United States. An airport in Beihai, in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and another in Yulin in Hainan Island, Guangdong Province opened this year. Airports in eight cities, including Hohhot, capital of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Yinchuan, capital of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, and the port city of Shantou, Guangdong Province, have been enlarged or renovated.

FANG YI, U.S. ENVOY GO TO GROUND STATION OPENING

OW201431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0917 GMT 20 Dec 86

[By reporter Zhang Jimin]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA) -- A ceremony marking the completion of China's first remote-sensing satellite ground station was held in Beijing today. The project was a scientific and technological cooperation item signed between the Chinese and U.S. Governments in 1979, when Comrade Deng Xiaoping, leading a delegation, visited the United States.

Fang Yi, state councillor; Yan Jici, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; and Winston Lord, U.S. ambassador to China, attended the completion ceremony.

The importation of the satellite ground station, fully equipped with various data processing facilities, was under the charge of the Chinese Academy of Science's Space Center. Inside the exhibition room, several dozen photos received during the ground station's trial period, were displayed, attesting to the advanced technology of the station.

The information received by the ground receiving station comes from a U.S. Landsat satellite over 700 kilometers above the earth. The satellite flies across China once every 16 days. According to the working personnel's briefing, objects 30 meters across on the ground can be clearly identified in photos sent back to the ground receiving station during its trial run. On a photo of the Beijing area taken from the satellite, not only are the contours of the Forbidden City and the Beihai Park clearly discernible, but even the Yudai Bridge in front of Tiananmen Square is distinguishable.

Experts think that the ground station can be widely used in China's environmental and natural resources surveys, land management planning, geological exploration, and other such tasks. Agricultural researchers also point out that the accuracy of output estimates of farm crops can be more than doubled, using pictures received by the station. In addition, after expansion of the ground station, it can also receive and process data from the French SPOT, and other resource satellites. By then, the clarity of its photos will be even better.

HUANG HUA MEETS VISITORS FROM U.S. INSTITUTE

OW171646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today Joseph Churba and Martin Sicker, president and senior vice-president of the International Security Council of the United States, a non-governmental institute on international affairs.

Huang briefed the visitors on China's economic development and exchanged views with them on international issues of common concern.

Churba and Sicker arrived here December 14 at the invitation of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts.

PRC, USSR STUDYING NUCLEAR ENERGY COOPERATION

HK191324 Hong Kong AFP in English 1311 GMT 19 Dec 86

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing, Dec 19 (AFP) -- China and the Soviet Union have been studying the possibility of nuclear energy cooperation and are likely to begin negotiations soon, a Soviet official said here Friday.

"The Chinese and the Soviet specialists talked much about the questions of the development of nuclear energy in our country and also in China," Valeriy Shpakov said in reference to talks here between Chinese and Soviet experts at the first major Soviet trade and industry to be held in China for 32 years. [sentence as received]

Mr Shpakov is director of the exhibition that opened here last Friday featuring some 3,000 different products, ranging from traditional Russian dolls to satellites and an experimental lunar vehicle.

Negotiations on Sino-Soviet nuclear energy cooperation are likely to begin in the "near future," Mr Shpakov told a news conference.

"I hope that these talks and negotiations will materialize in some concrete fields," he said, adding that Moscow was ready to sell China nuclear equipment but that it was still too early to say exactly what.

Moscow offered to supply China with nuclear energy hardware when a Chinese delegation led by Vice-Minister of the State Planning Commission Huang Yicheng visited the Soviet Union in June and July.

The offer came shortly after the nuclear accident in April at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Soviet Union.

Many of China's nuclear energy experts were trained in the Soviet Union in the 1950's, before the communist giants fell out for ideological and strategic reasons.

China currently has no nuclear power stations, but British and French firms earlier this year won contracts to construct a 1,000-megawatt nuclear plant at Daya Bay near Guangzhou in southern China.

The Chinese are also building a 300-megawatt nuclear power station, without a foreign help, at Qinshan near Shanghai.

China has signed non-military nuclear cooperation agreements with 11 countries, including the United States, France, West Germany and Japan, but has not struck any such deal so far with the Soviet Union.

Mr Shpakov also said Beijing had signed a contract worth 293,000 U.S. dollars with Moscow for the purchase of equipment needed to modernize a factory in Wuhan, central China, built with Soviet help in the 1950's.

The Soviet Union agreed in July 1985, during a visit to Moscow of Vice Premier Yao Yilin, to supply China with equipment needed to modernize another 17 projects undertaken with Soviet know-how.

In the heyday of Sino-Soviet cooperation Soviet experts were involved in realizing 247 projects in China.

Mr Shpakov said he hoped the Soviet exhibition here would help Beijing and Moscow find "common ground" for cooperation in civil aviation and in exploiting the rich natural resources of Siberia in the Soviet Union.

"We welcome this cooperation," he added, without saying if negotiations on such cooperation had taken place.

Mr Shpakov said that some 90,000 people had visited the exhibition, which features the best of soviet technology in aerospace, energy, nuclear and transport fields.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng officially opened the exhibition, which is due to last until December 27, and it has also been visited by Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice Premier Yao Yilin.

The show reflects the current detente between Beijing and Moscow and the rapid rise in bilateral trade since the two countries opened talks about normalizing relations in 1982.

The value of Sino-Soviet trade was then only 300 million dollars. It is forecast to top 2.6 billion dollars this year.

Last year the two countries signed a long-term agreement to boost annual trade to between five and six billion dollars by 1990.

SOVIET KOLPAKOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

OW191215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Government delegation headed by Minister of the Ferrous Metallurgy S.V. Kolpakov left here for home today after a visit to China.

During its stay here, the Soviet delegation presided over the opening ceremony of a Soviet industry and trade exhibition, and toured Shanghai and Suzhou.

Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin, Minister of Metallurgical Industry Qi Yuanjing, Vice-Minister State Planning Commission Gan Ziyu and Chairman of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) Jia Shi met the Soviet delegation.

BORDER WATER RESOURCES SESSION WITH USSR ENDS

OW180728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA) -- According to an agreement of the governments of China and the Soviet Union, the eight-day first session of the Sino-Soviet Planning Committee of Instructing the Drawing Up of a Comprehensive Utilization of the Water Resources of the Boundary Section of the Heilongjiang River and the Ergunhe River concluded here today.

The two sides signed a summary at the meeting.

VICE MINISTER BEGINS FIRST LAOS VISIT SINCE 1979

Minister Arrives

OW201600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Vientiane, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing arrived here this evening to start his five-day official visit at the invitation of the Lao Foreign Ministry.

First Deputy Foreign Minister of Laos Khamphai Boupha and Lao Charge d'Affaires ad Interim to China Samlith Choula met the Chinese delegation at the airport.

"The relations between our two countries which had been suspended for years have now been re-established," Liu told Khamphai at the airport.

Liu and Khamphai will hold talks on the improvement of relations between the two countries, the first such meeting since 1979.

Minister Visits Buddhist Temples

OW211501 Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] Vientiane, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing arrived here last night on a five-day visit to Laos. He will hold the first high-level official talks between the two countries since 1979.

Liu's trip is not all business however as he visited two temples in Laos here today.

Upon entering one temple Liu was greeted by the sight of a Buddhist idol both palms extended.

"I applaud that idea," he said when told the image represented friendship and harmony between two brothers.

Liu then visited "That Luang" temple whose highest pagoda stretches 45 meters high.

The traditional "That Luang" festival is celebrated every November in Laos. China has participated in the "That Luang" Festival International Fair on several occasions.

Minister Speaks at Banquet

OW211916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 21 Dec 86

["Normalization of Sino-Lao Relations Benefits World Peace, Chinese Minister Says" --- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Vientiane, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The Sino-Lao talks at deputy foreign minister level reflect the common desire of the people of both nations, fully conform to the basic interests of both peoples and benefit peace in the region.

Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing made the statement at a dinner given in his honor here this evening by Khamphai Boupha, first deputy foreign minister of Laos.

The talks, based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, are aimed to improve the relations between the two countries, said the Chinese deputy minister.

He said, "The Chinese people cherish their traditional friendship with the Lao people. The Chinese Government sincerely hopes to restore its goodneighborly and friendly relations with the Lao People's Democratic Republic."

After 1975 when the republic was founded, the relations between the two countries entered a new stage, Liu recalled. But pitifully, these relations then somewhat estranged. [sentence as received] He said, "we have always thought that this was a transient phenomenon. The Chinese and Lao people desire the restoration of their good relations as quickly as possible."

"Our two countries have no reason to be unfriendly for long," Liu added.

Addressing the dinner, Khamphai Boupha said the current visit to Laos by the Chinese foreign ministry delegation was the first of its kind in eight years and so of extreme importance. It was aimed to normalize the relations between the two countries as quickly as possible through talks based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Boupha said, "To normalize their relations and make it permanent is in keeping with the desire and interests of both nations, benefits peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia, and conforms to the trend of peaceful coexistence in the region and the world."

Difficulties and obstacles, if there are any, can be overcome through the joint efforts of both countries, Boupha said.

THAI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR PRC

0W160916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Bangkok, December 16 (XINHUA) -- Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan left here this morning for a week-long visit to China.

This is a follow-up visit after Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila paid a "goodwill plus business" visit to China last month.

Diplomatic sources said that Thai and Chinese officials will focus their discussions on bilateral trade target for 1987 which was set at a range of 400-450 million U.S. dollars.

The sources added that Praphat will sign a trade and investment protocol on behalf of the Thai Government during his stay in Beijing.

Local reports said that Thailand plans to sell to China next year 120,000 tons of rice, 200,000 tons of raw sugar, 30,000-50,000 tons of natural rubber, 5,000-10,000 tons of synthetic fibre, 2,000-4,000 tons of cashew nuts, 2-3 million U.S. dollars worth of herbs, 2,000-2,500 tons of tobacco and 5 million U.S. dollars worth of construction material.

Thailand will import from China about 300,000 tons of high speed diesel oil and 120,000 tons of coal.

Tian Jiyun Meets Minister

GW181204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun said here today that though both China and Thailand are agricultural products exporters there is still a great potential for them to expand their cooperation so long as they join efforts to explore new ways.

Tian made the remarks at a meeting with Praphat Limpaphan, Thai vice-minister of foreign affairs, and the Thai Government economic and trade delegation he is leading here this afternoon.

Barter trade would help increase the bilateral trade volume, Tian said, adding that the Sino-Thai trade now is expanding and in Thai's favor. "We hope Thailand to increase import from China," he added.

Praphat said he thinks Tian's suggestion acceptable and believes his country would give priority to Chinese products in the future import.

Praphat said that Thailand and China have not only good economic and trade cooperation but also good political relations. He said Thailand will do its best to fulfill the targets set in the commodity protocol signed by the two countries.

Tian expressed the belief that the profound friendship between the two peoples would possibly further promote the bilateral economic cooperation.

"It is encouraging that we are marching on along this direction," he noted.

The delegation is now attending the second meeting of the China-Thailand Economic Cooperation Committee.

This morning Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, told Praphat that China hopes more Thai entrepreneurs to invest in China and encourages Chinese companies to run joint ventures or cooperative enterprises with Thailand.

GENG BIAO ON GOODWILL VISIT TO PAKISTAN

Leaves Peshawar for Lahore

OW162017 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, December 16 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), left here this afternoon for Lahore to continue his tour in Pakistan.

During his two-day stay in Peshawar, Geng visited an Afghan refugee camp and addressed a gathering there. On behalf of the Chinese Islamic Association, he presented a letter with a donation list of 54,000 U.S. dollars worth of daily necessities and stationery to Afghan refugees.

He also met Provincial Assembly Speaker Mohammad Amanullah Khan and Chief Minister Mohammad Jehangir Khan.

Geng is leading the first Chinese NPC delegation on a nine-day visit to this South Asian country.

Geng Affirms Support

OW170900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1801 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Lahore, Pakistan, December 17 (XINHUA) -- A senior Chinese official expressed here that his country will continue to support the Pakistan people in their struggle for safeguarding their country.

Geng Biao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), made the assurance at a banquet given in his honor by Manzoor Ahmed Wattoo, speaker of Punjab Provincial Assembly of Pakistan here last night.

China and Pakistan, he said, are all developing countries belonging to the Third World. "We have always helped each other over the past 30 years," he said.

Geng is leading a 15-member Chinese NPC delegation on a nine-day goodwill visit to Pakistan.

Lahore, capital of Punjab Province, is the second largest city of Pakistan.

Lahore Mayor Praises Ties

OW171652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Lahore, Pakistan, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Mayor of Lahore Mian Shujaur Rehaman said here today that the friendship between Pakistan and China was built on the basis of mutual respect and trust, equality and friendly cooperation.

Rehaman made these remarks in his welcoming speech at a luncheon he gave in honor of the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC).

The mayor noted that China had always provided assistance and support to Pakistan whenever it had difficulties.

In his reply, Wu Jiwei, deputy leader of the delegation, said on behalf of the delegation leader Geng Biao that both China and Pakistan are facing the same task of defending and constructing their own countries. This is the solid foundation of the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, he said.

He said that China admired Pakistan's unremitting efforts in promoting peace, stability and development in South Asia.

The 15-member delegation, led by Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, arrived here from Peshawar, capital of Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, to continue its tour in Pakistan.

Sino-Pakistan Ties Enhanced

OW191012 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Karachi, Pakistan, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and Pakistan senior officials expressed their common desire that the friendship between China and Pakistan will be further strengthened with the passage of time.

This expression was contained in their speeches here last night at a banquet given by Akhtar Ali G. Kazi, minister for parliamentary affairs of Pakistan's Sind Province, in honor of Geng Biao, leader of the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC).

In his welcoming speech, Kazi said that Pakistan and China have always helped and supported each other for the past 30 years.

The minister noted that the two countries share a similar view on the international issues and stand side by side in the struggle against hegemonism and colonialism.

Geng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, said in his speech that the friendship between China and Pakistan conforms to the interest of the two countries and is also conducive to peace and stability in South Asia and Asia as a whole.

The 15-member Chinese delegation arrived in Karachi from Lahore, capital of Punjab Province, yesterday afternoon.

Karachi, the largest city of Pakistan, is the last stop for the delegation on its nine-day goodwill visit to Pakistan.

NPC Delegation Concludes Visit

OW192355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Karachi, Pakistan, December 19 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) led by Geng Biao, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, left here tonight for Iran after concluding a nine-day good-will visit to Pakistan.

Before his departure here, Geng said he had exchanged views with leaders of the National Assembly and Government of Pakistan on parliamentary affairs as well as regional and international issues of mutual interest.

In their meetings, both Geng and Pakistani leaders expressed satisfaction over the existing friendly relations between China and Pakistan.

Geng pledged China's continued support to Pakistan in its struggle to safeguard national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity. He also expressed appreciation for Pakistan's unremitting efforts for the political settlement of the Afghan problem and its humanitarian and material assistance to the over three million Afghan refugees.

Geng was China's ambassador to Pakistan in the late fifties. His previous visit to Pakistan took place in 1978.

SRI LANKAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

OW261848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Colombo, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Sri Lankan President Junius R. Jayewardene today hoped the friendly exchanges between Sri Lanka and China should be further enhanced.

Jayewardene expressed the hope here today when meeting with the visiting delegation of the China Association for International Understanding (CAFIU) which arrived here on November 19 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Sri Lanka Association for International Understanding.

During their stay here, the members of the delegation called on Parliament Speaker E.L. Senanayake and former Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike, and had discussions with leaders of political parties, trade unions and other mass organizations.

The delegation is expected to leave here on November 28 for India, the third leg of its Asian tour. They had visited Bangladesh before coming to Sri Lanka.

LI XIANNIAN, ZHAO ZIYANG GREET BHUTANESE KING

BK170606 Beijing in Hindi to India 1500 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] China's President Li Xiannian and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang in a joint message extended warm greetings to Bhutan's King Jigme Singye Wangchuk on Bhutan's National Day. The greeting message says that friendly contacts between China and Bhutan have continued to grow in recent years, contributing to promotion of mutual understanding and friendship. The message expresses the confidence that through mutual efforts of China and Bhutan the traditional friendship and good-neighborly relations between the two countries will continue to develop constantly on the basis of five principles of peaceful coexistence.

FRENCH MINISTER-DELEGATE DEPARTS FOR CHINA

Noir on Diplomatic Visit

OW200742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Paris, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Michel Noir, minister-delegate to the French minister in charge of foreign trade, left here today for China on the first visit by a French minister of the Chirac government.

Upon his departure at the airport, Michel Noir told XINHUA that his two-day trip to China is mainly for discussions with the Chinese Government about the ongoing cooperation programs between the two countries and to seek more effective ways to increase bilateral cooperation.

Noir pointed out that General Charles de Gaulle was the first Western leader to realize the importance of maintaining political and diplomatic ties and genuine friendship with China. The Chirac Government, he added, is very serious about the improvement and development of the relationship.

Noir said that France and China are enjoying healthy bilateral relations, which demonstrated in the agreement reached in 1986 by the two governments on important cooperation programs. He expressed the French Government's willingness to do its utmost to help China realize its economic development goals.

Zheng Holds Banquet for Noir

OW201456 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, hosted a banquet in honor of Michel Noir, French minister delegate of Ministry of External Commerce here this evening at the Great Hall of the People.

In their toasts, Zheng and Michel Noir reviewed the development of the Sino-French friendly cooperation, especially economic and trade relations in 1986, expressing their hope for further growth in the forthcoming year.

Among those present on the occasion was French Ambassador to China Michel Gonbal. Michel Noir arrived here this afternoon. During his stay in China, he will confer on furthering Sino-French economic and trade cooperation with his Chinese counterparts.

Sign Protocol

OW221030 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA) -- A supplementary financial protocol on the construction of the Beidagang power plant in southwest China was signed between China and France here today. Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tobin and visiting French Minister Delegate of the Ministry for External Commerce Michel Noir signed the document on behalf of their respective governments.

Earlier today, Zheng and Noir exchanged views on expanding Sino-French economic and trade cooperation.

CHNOUPEK REACHES END OF OFFICIAL VISIT TO PRC

Tours Communist Memorial

LD180055 Prague CTK in English 2018 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Shanghai Dec 17 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is on an official friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government, visited today the building in Shanghai where the constituent congress of the Chinese Communist Party took place in the summer of 1921.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also inspected a knitwear-producing factory whose director acquainted him with this textile exporting factory's production program.

Returns From PRC Tour

OW220322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] Prague, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Czechoslovakia's foreign minister said today that Czechoslovakia and China have similar views of major world issues although a few differences exist between the two that cannot be resolved merely through one of two meetings.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, who returned today from an official visit to China and Mongolia, said at a press conference that his talks with Chinese leaders were cordial and sincere.

Chnoupek's visit to China was the first by a Czechoslovak foreign minister in more than 20 years.

The two sides agreed on bilateral cooperation in many fields, he said.

He told reporters that his tour of China was to prepare for the next year's exchange visits by the prime ministers of the two countries.

During his stay in China he learned of the great efforts of the Chinese people in the drive for the modernization of their [sentence as received]

PRC, GDR SIGN HEALTH COOPERATION ACCORD

OW191128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- A 1986-1988 executive plan for cooperation in health between China and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) was signed here today.

Chinese Minister of Health Cui Yueli and Minister Ludwig Mecklinger of health from the GDR signed the document.

The GDR Ambassador to China Rolf Berthold was present on the occasion.

Mecklinger and his party left here for home later today.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

OW201548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Following is a XINHUA interview with a leading official of the higher-learning department of the State Education Commission concerning the demonstrations held by some college students in Hefei, Wuhan, Shanghai and other Chinese cities since the beginning of December.

Question: What do you have to say about the recent demonstrations held by some college students?

Answer: It's true that some college students in Hefei, Wuhan, Shanghai and other cities have held demonstrations recently. But according to our country's Constitution, Chinese citizens have the right to hold demonstrations.

Q: What were the students' demands?

A: Some were asking for the improvement of teaching and services -- in the management of university dining rooms for example, some were voicing their opinions on certain problems in some grass-roots units concerning the selection of delegates to local people's congresses.

Q: It was said that some students were demanding democracy and freedom.

A: It is a consistent policy of the Chinese Government to develop socialist democracy and build China into a modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization. According to the resolution of the sixth plenary session of the 12th party Central Committee, one of the important planks of the restructuring of the political system is to expand socialist democracy. It is understandable that college students should be concerned about the restructuring of the political system and hope to express their views on these issues.

Q: Has the Government intervened in the students' demonstrations? How will their demands be handled? And have any of the students been arrested?

A: I said earlier that China's Constitution stipulates the right of Chinese citizens to hold demonstrations. Up to now, none of the students participating in the demonstrations has been arrested. As for those specific requests of the students, schools and local departments concerned have discussed or will discuss seriously with the students for appropriate solutions.

Q: How do you view the fact that some students have put up wall posters?

A: Facts of the ten-year "cultural revolution" (1966-76) showed that many big-character posters were not signed and didn't take any responsibility for the claims written on them. This was by no means a good way to display democracy. On the contrary, it served to destroy normal democratic life and disrupt social stability and unity. Therefore, on September 10, 1980, the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress passed a resolution to delete the stipulation in the then Constitution concerning citizens' rights to put up big-character posters.

DENG 'DID NOT SECRETLY ENCOURAGE' PROTESTS

HK200228 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Dec 86 p 2

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] Chinese leader Mr Deng Xiaoping did not secretly encourage recent student protests as a means to gain support for speedier reform, according to a professor at the university where the demonstrations started.

Professor Wen Yuankai, of Anhui's University Science and Technology Department, said yesterday the student protests sweeping China were spontaneous and reflected the general aspirations of students and the masses for democracy and speedy political reform.

The professor is in Hong Kong for a four-day symposium organised by the Hong Kong University's Faculty of Arts.

Speculation existed that Professor Wen, who heads a "thinktank" of reformist leaders, might have backed the demonstrators so that reformers led by Mr Deng could cite students' demands for democracy in their fight against hard-liners.

Said Professor Wen: "The suggestion (of Government support) was unfounded. As far as I understand from talks with the students involved, the protests were spontaneous. We have not supported the campaign."

He said the protests started at Anhui's University -- one of the top seven in China -- when students, dissatisfied over election rules for candidates to the National People's Congress, took to the streets.

They also sought greater power in the consultation and policy-making for the NPC delegates, he said.

He said: "I shared the aspirations, of the students and a considerable portion of the masses, that democracy and reforms should be speeded up.

"But, it is understandable that reforms will take some time because of the complexities involved.

"There has been much discussion on the reforms within the university. We ourselves nurture a freer and more democratic atmosphere on the campus."

He said university authorities had met student leaders after the protests to listen to their views.

"It is of paramount importance that the on-going reforms be carried out under a stable society. The cost we paid for the tumultuous past has been too much," he said.

"We cannot let inappropriate behaviour and opinion bog down the present reforms."

Professor Wen said he had told Chinese officials to tell the people exactly what was going on with the reforms and the difficulties encountered so that students did not have to take their demands to the streets.

He said: "The students are thinking over the whole thing now."

The professor cited one "big character poster" that read "The republic does not need ruffian politics" as partly reflecting the thinking of students.

He said: "I totally agreed with it. Democracy needs time to grow and is built upon other developments in economy and politics, education and culture which are all backward in the country. A full democracy is impossible now."

"The real difficulty with the present reforms lies in the transition of the old system to the new, as well as the transfer of power from the old to the young."

"There are bound to be imbalances, controversies and conflicts. Just as the student protests, they're all natural."

"Most of the officials and the public at large have not prepared themselves."

DENG'S DAUGHTER DISPELS HEALTH RUMORS

HK200238 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Dec 86 p 2

[By Lulu Yu]

[Text] China's 83-year-old leader Mr Deng Xiaoping is in good health, contrary to rumours.

The comment was made by someone who should know -- Mr Deng's eldest daughter, Ms Deng Lin, who arrived in Hong Kong from Guangzhou by train yesterday.

Ms Deng, 45, director of the Oriental Arts Exchange Association, and five other Chinese artists are holding a week-long exhibition of their latest works at the Hong Kong Exhibition Centre in Wan Chai starting on Wednesday.

The exhibition, titled "Chinese Paintings 1986", will feature more than 160 works by young artists Wang Genghe, Nie Ou, Lin Fan, Long Rui, He Jiaying, and, of course, Ms Deng, who specialises in depicting plum trees.

The director of the local branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, Mr Xu Jiatun, will officiate at an opening ceremony on Tuesday.

Wearing a grey jersey and a silk scarf, the bespectacled Ms Deng greeted reporters at Hung Hom train station warmly, saying she was glad to be in Hong Kong, although this was not her first visit.

She said her father was in good health. When asked what she thought of the recent spate of student demonstrations in China, she said she was more concerned with the arts and had not paid much attention to political matters.

Ms Deng will stay at the guesthouse of the China Resources group on the Peak for two weeks.

Last night, she attended a banquet given by the group's adviser and former chairman, Mr Zhang Jianhua.

QIAO SHI URGES MORE EFFORTS TO PUBLICIZE LAW

0W201226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Qiao Shi described the ongoing nationwide drive to publicize laws as one of the fundamental measures in preventing and reducing crime and in guaranteeing the stability of social order.

Addressing the opening meeting of the second national conference on law publicizing today, Qiao Shi, who is also a member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, also said that the drive is an important component of the country's efforts to build socialism with advanced ideology and culture.

"Without making laws known to all the people, without a strong legal concept in all aspects of work, it would be impossible to bring up a new generation of people who have noble ideals, advanced morality and culture and a high sense of discipline," the vice-premier said.

China's five-year drive to publicize laws began latter last year. Since then, over 70 percent of the country's party and government officials at all levels and officers and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army took the lead in attending courses in law.

More than 360 million people nationwide have begun to study the Constitution, criminal law, the law of criminal procedure, marriage law and some important economic laws.

For a country with one billion people, the five-year program is a "historic drive" as well as a "magnificent social project" involving all walks of life, Qiao said, adding that the project is the first of its kind since the founding of New China.

The fundamental purpose of the drive, he said, is to raise the legal consciousness of all people, not only so laws are obeyed but also so that people are fully aware of their rights and interests as masters of the country.

Party and government leaders at all levels and Army officials should give more guidance to the work and necessary funds for the drive should be allocated to ensure the smooth advance of the campaign, he said.

More than 400 officials from the party and government institutions at the ministerial and provincial level across the country attended the conference.

Before the meeting, party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Ulanhu, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu and Peng Chong met with all the participants of the conference.

Text of Speech

0W210206 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Comrade Qiao Shi's speech at the second national conference on publicizing and educating people about laws.

Comrades: The second national conference on publicizing and educating people about laws, convened by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministry of Justice, will have an important bearing on further deepening the work of publicizing legal knowledge. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I wish to extend a warm greeting to this conference and profound regards to all comrades who have been working hard in publicizing and educating people throughout the country about the legal system.

The five-year drive to publicize basic legal knowledge among all citizens is an important measure decided by the party Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and the State Council. It has a far-reaching significance in strengthening the building of the socialist legal system in our country. Central leading comrades gave many important instructions on strengthening education of and publicizing the legal system, and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee also invited judicial experts to give lectures on it for central leading comrades. All this demonstrates that the party Central Committee has attached great importance to this work. During the past year, propaganda and judicial departments have greatly promoted the work of publicizing legal knowledge under the leadership of party committees, people's congresses, and governments at various levels with cooperation of all fronts. They have made quite significant achievements in this work, learned good methods, and gained some experience. Tens of millions of cadres, staff members, and workers; several million cadres and fighters of the PLA; more than 100 million peasants; and some 200 million students in various parts of the country have joined activities of learning and applying laws. They have whipped up an upsurge in popularizing legal knowledge. This is unprecedented since the founding of New China. Thus, we can see the urgent demand of hundreds of millions of our people for strengthening the socialist legal system. We can also see that we are fully capable of gradually building our country into a socialist state with a high degree of democracy and a sound legal system. It is particularly worth mentioning that, during the past year, about 70 percent of our cadres -- including leading party, government, and army cadres from the central authorities to the local grass-roots level -- have taken the lead in learning knowledge of laws. This will have a profound and positive influence on mobilizing the great masses of people to learn, observe, and apply laws; on strengthening the building of the party; on raising cadres' sense of democracy and legal system; and on enabling cadres at various levels to use their enhanced knowledge to cope with the needs of socialist modernization.

In our vast country with such a large population, the great efforts to popularize basic legal knowledge in about 5 years is a historic venture and also a grand social project. We now have a good beginning in this work, but there is still a long way to go in order to reach our goal. We must understand the situation, heighten our spirit, and give firm and careful guidance in order to carry out this work in a solid manner.

First, we should understand fully the important meaning of popularizing knowledge of laws. Strengthening education about laws, publicizing and popularizing legal knowledge, enhancing the whole nation's concept of law and sense of legal system, and having everyone form the habit of observing discipline and law are needed to meet the requirements of developing socialist democracy. They are also needed for improving the socialist legal system, insuring our country's permanent stability, meeting the demand of speeding up socialist modernization, and promoting the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Doing a good job in this work will greatly promote the successful implementation of our country's economic and political reforms and will greatly contribute to the development of socialist construction. The work of popularizing legal knowledge in a country with a population of 1 billion people has strong repercussions at home and abroad.

Practice during the past year has also fully proved that the work is not only extremely necessary but also can achieve good results. We must continue to regard this work as an important task.

Second, it is necessary to consider the work of popularizing legal knowledge as an important component of our efforts to strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The "Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Guiding Principles for Building a Socialist Spiritual Civilization" adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee pointed out: "Among the measures to perfect socialist democracy and legality, the most important is education." "We should steadily disseminate general knowledge of the law among all our people. This will make them aware of the way they are expected to conduct themselves as socialist citizens and help them to understand their fundamental rights and duties. It will also acquaint them with the laws and regulations directly related to their respective jobs and other aspects of their lives, so that they can cultivate the fine habit of observing those laws and regulations." Without making laws known to all the people, without a strong legal concept in all aspects of work, it would be impossible to bring up a new generation of people who have noble ideals, advanced morality and culture, and a high sense of discipline. It would be impossible to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. Therefore, we must integrate the work of disseminating general knowledge of laws with the specific plans of various localities, departments, and units for building spiritual civilization. We should plan, check, and implement the work together with specific plans for building spiritual civilization.

Third, it is necessary to consider publicity of laws as a comprehensive measure to improve public order. Steady improvement of social order depends on our effectiveness in clamping down on and preventing crime and correcting criminals. More importantly, it also depends on educating people and enabling them to familiarize themselves with, abide by, use, and do things according to the laws. This means to conscientiously keep themselves within the bounds of laws and use laws to protect their legitimate rights and interests, thereby effectively preventing and reducing crime. Practice has proved that social order is good and crime is scarce in places where laws are widely publicized. Therefore, publicity of legal knowledge is a basic measure for preventing and reducing crime and guaranteeing social order and stability.

Fourth, it is necessary to do solid work, stress efficiency, and guard against formalism and perfunctoriness in publicizing legal knowledge. The fundamental purpose of the drive to publicize legal knowledge is to raise legal consciousness and concept, not only enhancing people's law-abiding concept, but also increasing their awareness to use laws to protect their legitimate rights and their rights as masters of the country. It is also to enable party members and cadres to set good examples in observing and strictly enforcing laws -- to conduct their activities within the bounds of the Constitution and laws and to respect and protect the people's legitimate rights and interests -- as well as to enable them to use legal means to manage the economy and work in other fields. In popularizing legal knowledge, we should not just publicize a number of laws and regulations, but should adopt diverse, interesting, and simple but meaningful educational methods in the light of actual situations and problems in each locality. Such problems include failure to abide by and strictly enforce laws and investigate law-breakers, and failure to publicize and discuss relevant laws, thereby lessening people's interest and decreasing their awareness of studying laws.

Fifth, it is necessary to further exercise unified leadership and give systematic guidance to the work of popularizing legal knowledge. This is not only a job for propaganda and judicial departments, but also a common task of the whole party and all quarters and departments. The work must be supervised by the propaganda and judicial departments at each level and jointly carried out by all fronts and departments under the unified leadership of party committee, People's Congress, and government at the corresponding level. Along with the progress of the drive, it is necessary to give more specific guidance and assistance to each district and level. Local governments must also allocate necessary funds to ensure the completion of the drive on schedule.

Comrades, through the current conferences, we should earnestly summarize and exchange experience and redouble our efforts to strive for greater achievements in the next few years. Once again, I wish the conference great success!

AGRICULTURE MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Farm Innovation Encouraged

OW191306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA) -- China will establish a fund to reward those who have gained marked results in spreading the use of new agricultural techniques.

The Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries He Kang announced the establishment of the fund at a news conference held here today.

In addition to perfecting the system of contracting out farm land to individual households, he said it is also necessary to increase funds for agro-science research, education and construction. This he added will help meet the target of producing 429 million tons of grain by 1990.

Also, efforts will be made to dispatch more technicians to rural areas and encourage university graduates to move to the countryside to help set up service systems at the county level and below.

He said, about 500 of 2,000 counties throughout the country have set up agro-technical service systems, and 200 counties are hoping to follow suit. Most of the counties will set up the service systems during the next five years.

As well, measures will be taken to improve medium and low-yield land.

He said, about two thirds of 100 million hectares of cultivated land in the country are medium and low-yield areas and seven million hectares will be improved during the next 10 years.

He Kang listed other measures to be taken to increase agricultural production, such as the adjusting agricultural structure, developing the production of fertilizers, chemicals and plastic films, strengthening economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries and importing technology, equipment and capital.

It is said that China now has established agro-technical contacts with more than 90 countries, and signed bilateral agreements on economic and technical cooperation with 20 countries.

Statistics Given

OW210448 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1456 GMT 19 Dec 86

[By reporters Ji Bin and Zhang Jianjun]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Dec (XINHUA) -- China's total agricultural output value is expected to increase by 4.4 percent over last year to reach 303.8 billion yuan this year, said Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries He Kang at a press conference for Chinese and foreign reporters today.

According to the minister, China has made progress in various rural agricultural reforms this year. Total output of grain, a matter of people's concern, may reach 390 million metric tons, topping last year by over 10 million metric tons. Animal husbandry has continued to develop steadily with the output of pork, beef, and mutton to reach 20.2 million metric tons, an increase of 5 percent over last year. The total output value of land reclamation enterprises will amount to 18.5 billion yuan, more than 10 percent over last year. The total output of aquatic product will reach between 7.8 and 8.8 million metric tons.

The total output value of village and town enterprises is expected to reach 33 million yuan [figure as received], exceeding the total agricultural output value for the first time. This is a hallmark of the significant changes in China's rural production structure. Some 76 million farm households have set up enterprises run by villages, towns, and individuals, as well as jointly by several households, constituting over 20 percent of the rural labor force.

The minister added that along with the development of China's growing rural commodity production, income of the 800 million peasants has increased steadily and their livelihood considerably improved.

Targets, Tasks Announced

OW220145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0259 GMT 21 Dec 86

[By reporters Ji Bin and Zhang Jianjun]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Dec (XINHUA) -- Ensuring that China's grain supply will average 400 kilograms per capita by the end of this century, by increasing our annual grain output to 500 billion kilograms by the year 2000, and ensuring a steady rise of the peasants' average per-capita income, by striving to make it gradually approach that of urban residents, these are the unchangeable strategic targets our country is aiming for in developing the national economy, said He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery.

He Kang spoke on China's rural reform and economic development at a recent press conference sponsored by the China Reporters Association for Chinese and foreign reporters. To meet the above two targets, he said, it is imperative that we attach due importance to agriculture and raise it to a new level of development. [passage omitted]

He Kang pointed out that the following effective measures should be adopted to meet two strategic targets.

In-depth reform should be continued. This includes the implementation of original reform measures, the adoption of auxiliary measures, and the perfection of these measures. At the same time, attention should be paid to developing all economic sectors, diversifying operations, and promoting multilayered social services as key tasks to intensify rural reform. Serious efforts should also be made to reform the rural commodity circulation system, open new channels of commodity circulation, and develop economic associations so as to invigorate the commodity economy in the countryside.

Continued efforts should be made to readjust the farm products pricing policy in a positive and prudent manner. Reform of the purchase and sales systems for major farm products should be carried out step by step. A rational pricing system for farm products should be established with a view to narrowing the price gap between industrial and agricultural products so as to stimulate the peasants' interest in making investments in agriculture.

More efforts should be made in agricultural research and in the study of advanced technologies, such as biotechnology. The application of new agricultural technologies should be popularized more quickly. To increase the per mu output of grain and other products and raise our agricultural technological level, we should select a number of technologies for popularization as quickly as possible; these technologies must require little investment but produce greater results and have a beneficial effect on the development of farming and animal breeding. In this regard, we have already chosen 10 practical technologies for popularization in the near future, and are now drawing up plans for doing so. Meanwhile, we will establish an agricultural technology popularization fund, and issue "achievement awards" to reward those units and individuals with brilliant achievements in spreading the application of new agricultural technologies.

Greater attention should be paid to agricultural education and technical training, and the grass-roots technical work force in rural areas should be reinforced. More scientific and technical workers should be sent to the countryside, and certain preferential policies should be adopted so as to encourage such personnel to work in rural areas. In the meantime, more efforts should be made to strengthen the agricultural science and technology service system at and below the county level. [passage omitted]

The use of farmland for nonagricultural purposes should be strictly controlled. Work should be carried out to transform medium- and low-yield fields. Some land should be reclaimed in a reasonable and scientific way as planned. [passage omitted]

The rural production structure should be further adjusted. While firmly grasping grain production, we should strive to divert an additional 100 million farm laborers to other productive undertakings by the end of this century. We should encourage intensive farming, promote farmland capital construction, and switch part of our labor force from farming to forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fisheries.

Efforts should be stepped up to develop agriculture-related industries. In particular, new progress should be made in developing agriculture-related chemical industry and farm machinery industry and in the rural electrification program.

Problems related to people's food and clothing in poor areas, and to the improvement of these areas, should be resolved as soon as possible. We should resolve the food and clothing problems in the poorest areas within the next 5 years, and turn other poor areas into developed ones within the next 10 years.

Efforts to promote agricultural exchange and cooperation with the outside world should be put in high gear with a view to introducing foreign agricultural technologies, equipment, and capital into our country.

He Kang emphasized that through more than 30 years of practice since the founding of the People's Republic, the people in the whole country from the top down have become more and more clearly aware of the strategic importance of agriculture in the new period of national economic development. If we continue to conduct in-depth reform, gear up construction, and take effective measures to beef up our agricultural potential, China's agriculture will undoubtedly enter a new stage, he added.

PLA LEADING BODIES UNDERGO REORGANIZATION

OW211906 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 21 Dec 86

[By reporter Liu Huinian]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Dec (XINHUA) -- The PLA leading bodies at all levels have taken on a new look after undergoing streamlining and reorganization, setting the stage for transforming the PLA into a regular and modern revolutionary armed forces.

It is learned that the Central Military Commission has carried out the readjustment with great determination in connection with structural reform, streamlining, and reorganization and in accordance with the policy of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. The readjustment has brought about gratifying results. First, leading bodies at all levels are now smaller in size but more efficient. Some leading bodies used to be composed of scores of people; now the average number is seven, thus putting an end to overstaffing. Second, a large number of young and middle-aged cadres have been promoted to leading bodies at all levels and the average age of members of leading bodies has generally dropped. The average age of members of field army leading bodies was 56 in 1982; now it is 47. The post-readjustment average age of members of leading bodies for the major military regions and units is 7 years younger than before the readjustment and an orderly system of succession has been formed. Third, the educational level and professional competence of the leading bodies have improved markedly. In 1982, only 2.9 percent of the field Army leaders received senior middle school education; now 82 percent of them have received senior middle school or higher education. Among the grade-1 leading cadres of the major military regions and the services, 60 percent have received college-level education and 75 percent have received training at academies or colleges.

A leading comrade of the Central Military Commission has said that these changes in the leading bodies have an important and far-reaching significance for pushing forward the cooperation between young and old cadres and the succession of the young to the old; for ensuring the continuity and stability of leadership work; for implementing the party's line, principles, and policies in a still better way; and for enhancing the modernization of the Armed Forces.

Leaders Younger, More Educated

OW221024 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA) -- Top sections of the Chinese People's Liberation Army above the level of field army have become younger and better educated after streamlining of the administration.

The Central Military Commission has adopted a number of measures on reform of the military over the past few years in order to make the Army more efficient.

The new measures include: reducing the number of leading officers in sections above field army, selecting younger officers to higher ranks and raising the cultural level and skills of Army leaders.

The average age of officers in leading sections of field armies has been reduced from 56 to 47 and 82 percent of them have higher schooling background. Officers with college education account for 60 percent of the staff in the headquarters of central setups, military areas and services. Most of them have been trained in military academies.

Leaders of the Central Military Commission said that the streamlining will ensure the stability of Army leadership and help the build up of an Army with advanced military technology.

RENMIN RIBAO ON INCREASING FRONTLINE STRENGTH

HK210437 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 86 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Increase the Party's Strength on the Front Line"]

[Text] During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, more than 6.3 million outstanding elements from the whole nation were admitted to the party. These outstanding elements have vigorously supported the party's line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and have achieved remarkable successes in reform and the modernization program. Their admittance to the party has infused new blood into the party, enhanced the combat effectiveness of the party organizations, and invigorated the party ranks.

However, the number of party members on the front line of various trades and professions is still limited. This merits attention. According to the 1985 year-end statistics, the number of party members on the front line of state-owned industrial enterprises throughout the nation accounted for only 9.8 percent of the staff members and workers. The proportion of party members and workers is much smaller in the building industry, and prospecting teams, mines, and trades where labor conditions are hard. The number of young party members who know how to develop a commodity economy is also limited in the rural areas. This is also the case in the fields of culture, education, and scientific research.

There are two main reasons for the small number of party members on the front line. The first one is related to understanding. The responsible comrades of some party organizations still insist on recruiting new members based on seniority. An apprentice should not be recruited to the party before his master. The responsible comrades of some grass-roots party organizations fear that the competent young comrades would take over their position after being recruited. Thus, they place all sorts of obstacles before the young comrades who have applied for party membership. The second one is related to work. In recent years, large numbers of party members have been transferred from the front line. Of this, some comrades are transferred according to the needs of work, while some others are transferred by improper means. In addition, large numbers of veteran party members have retired and many young people have joined the ranks of workers. [paragraph continues]

In the substitution of new workers for old ones, the party organizations have failed to conduct education among workers and to recruit new members. This is also one of the reasons for the limited number of party members among workers in industrial enterprises.

In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "We must greatly strengthen party work on the production front, encourage party members fitted for working there to do so, and at the same time admit into the party outstanding workers who are qualified for membership." Party committees at all levels should understand the importance and urgency of enhancing the strength of the party on the production front of all trades and professions. Workers, peasants, intellectuals, and other laborers on the front line of industrial and agricultural production, scientific research, culture and education and public health are the creators of social wealth and the main force for the building of material and spiritual civilization. To do a good job of recruiting new party members on the front line will be of great importance to increasing the strength of the party on the front line.

To do a good job of recruiting new party members on the front line, party organizations at all levels should first uphold the requirements for party membership during the new period and ensure the quality of party members. The majority of workers, peasants, intellectuals, and other laborers on the front line are young people. Party organizations and members should educate and encourage them and help them improve their quality in an all-round way. At present, we should see whether the activists who applied for party membership have the courage to take new paths and have taken communist ideas as their ultimate goal, worked hard, upheld reform, and made great efforts to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Although the question of the limited number of party members on the front line should be firmly grasped, we should not act with undue haste. As the circumstances of various localities and units differ from each other, they should proceed from their actual conditions and recruit new members whenever they are qualified for membership. It is impermissible to set quotas and proportion or to recruit new members without adhering to the requirements.

Youth league organizations serve as bridges linking the party with young people. League organizations should regard it as their duty to recommend outstanding members to the party organizations.

We must resolutely put an end to the practices of transferring party members to leading and management departments irrespective of the needs of the front line. We should not regard transferring comrades from the front line as a method of promotion and encouragement or tolerate the practice of transferring comrades from the front line to leading organs through improper means. In the course of the structural reform, we should mobilize and transfer competent party members to the front line to increase the strength of the party there.

BUILDING CIVILIZED CITIES IMPORTANT 'STEP'

HK191553 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Grasp a Few Things First"]

[Text] In the building of civilized cities, it is necessary to grasp a few things first. This was the main subject for discussion at the recent forum on building civilized cities. [paragraph continues]

Doing a good job in this respect is a very important and realistic step in implementing the "resolution" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

The "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" is a programmatic document. This is not only because it stipulates the strategic position, fundamental tasks, and basic policies of building socialist spiritual civilization in our country, but also because it stipulates that it can be realized only through the continuous efforts of several generations of people and through many concrete measures. This is something like the building of a magnificent project. When the blueprint of the project is worked out, it still needs people's continuous efforts in building it. Since the 12th CPC National Congress, under the guidance of the strategic policy of the CPC Central Committee on grasping both civilizations, a mass activity of building spiritual civilization has been widely carried out. A great deal of work has been done in various parts of our country and many fresh experiences have been accumulated. Grasping a few things first in the building of civilized cities means starting from this point and making conscientious and concrete efforts in accordance with the requirements of the "resolution" to achieve substantial results in several fields, such as in improving service, public order, environmental sanitation, and social mood.

In order to grasp a few things first well, the most important thing is that we go into action. If we do not grasp them conscientiously, or grasp everything all at once, we will not succeed in the building of civilized cities. According to our past experience, the work method which is characterized by either grasping nothing at all or grasping everything all at once will not make us succeed. This time we propose that a few things be grasped first. This means that we must do things in order of importance and must also carry out concrete matters, rather than merely discussing principles and guidelines. We must work out both long-term plans and short-term arrangements. Thus, by fighting one battle after another and advancing step by step and having both definite targets and realistic measures, the building of socialist spiritual civilization will be full of promise.

The idea of grasping a few things first is applicable in all parts of the country and in all professions and trades. What are the few things to be grasped first? On this question, no uniformity will be imposed on various areas. They should adopt suitable measures in light of their local conditions and situations and their capability. Generally speaking, they should first grasp those matters that local people show greatest concern about, that is, the matters having the greatest influence on production and people's lives. This is conducive to maintaining the situation of stability and unity, to boosting the enthusiasm of the masses, and to promoting reform and opening up. In doing anything, with the support of the masses, it can be done easily; without the support of the masses, it cannot be done well. The building of spiritual civilization is the common cause of millions upon millions of the masses. Therefore, it is necessary to implement the principle of relying on the masses, educating the masses, and serving the masses.

The building of spiritual civilization in the cities, especially in large and medium-sized cities and the cities opened to the outside world, occupies a special position in the building of spiritual civilization as a whole. The cities are not only political, economic, and cultural centers, but also the "windows" of spiritual civilization, which have a great influence both inside and outside the country. Doing a good job in building spiritual civilization in the cities will set an example for and affect the building of spiritual civilization in other parts of the country. What are the matters to be grasped first in the building of spiritual civilization next year? How do we grasp these matters? What are our purposes in grasping these matters? All cities should make all this known to the masses as soon as possible so that the masses will know what to do.

If we grasp well several matters next year, and several more matters the year after, if we grasp them well and make achievements and progress year after year, and if we continue to work in a down-to-earth manner and make steady advances, the great goal of building socialist spiritual civilization will certainly be realized.

CHEN MUHUA INSPECTS WUHAN 17-18 DECEMBER

HK200529 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] According to CHANGJIANG RIBAO, Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, State Councillor, and chairman of the People's Bank of China, investigated the situation in Wuhan's reforms on 17 and 18 December.

Comrade Chen Muhua said: Wuhan City has done a lot of work in economic structural reform, including financial reforms, achieving gratifying progress. In view of the practical problems in the city, Comrade Chen Muhua said: In the course of reform, ways should be devised of resolving the many difficulties in the city. Next year great effort should be devoted to establishing a long-term capital market, to issue stocks and bonds, so as to raise more capital faster for carrying out construction.

During her investigation, Comrade Chen Muhua visited staff and workers in banks and factories.

Inspects Shashi, Jingzhou

HK210225 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor, and chairman of the People's Bank of China, inspected Shashi and Jingzhou on the afternoon of 18 December and on 19 December. She was accompanied by Vice Governor Duan Yongkang and Provincial People's Bank Chairman Wang Wei.

After hearing a report from Shashi City Mayor (Wu Fayu) on the situation in comprehensive reforms in the city, Comrade Chen Muhua spoke on the questions of fixed assets accumulation and circulating capital accumulation and on how to invigorate capital flow, open up a capital inter-bank loan market [chai jie shi chang], and raise capital for projects under construction.

She said: On the one hand, enterprises' fixed assets accumulation should not be too big; on the other, the enterprises should continually replenish their capital to strengthen their capacity for self-government.

Comrade Chen Muhua endorsed the methods and experiences of the Shashi financial system in promoting capital discount business. She also pointed out: Next year, on the basis of developing a short-term capital discount market and speeding up capital turnaround, we must vigorously develop a long-term capital discount market, so as to raise capital for economic development through a variety of channels.

Comrade Chen Muhua said: The state can shoulder part of the burden for making up shortfalls in capital for products under construction that yield good social and economic results; in addition, bonds and shares can be issued in society and to individuals, and preferential interest rates can be adopted, so as to mop up idle capital in society through various channels and forms.

Comrade Chen Muhua also inspected eight enterprises and undertakings in Shashi City.

HU YAOBANG INSPECTS SHANGHAI PLANTS 1 DEC

OW110933 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 86 p 1

[Dispatch 'exclusively' for JIEFANG RIBAO by XINHUA reporters Chen Maodi and Luo Kangxiong]

[Text] Modern industrial plants, Sino-foreign joint ventures, and infrastructure in urban areas were major items on the agenda of General Secretary Hu Yaobang's inspection tour of Shanghai.

On the afternoon of 17 November, Comrade Hu Yaobang arrived at the Jiangwan Airport by helicopter after winding up his inspection tour of Chongming Dao, known as "The Pearl on Dong Hai." Though tired, he immediately drove to the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex. With great interest, he visited the steelmaking, blooming, and seamless steel pipe plants and inquired about the details of operations of the first-stage project of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex.

The general secretary expressed satisfaction with the achievements made so far by the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex. Again and again he asked the general director of the Baoshan project, Li Ming, and other people concerned to pay attention to raising the workers' management ability and technical proficiency.

After that, Hu Yaobang met with Japanese and Federal German friends working at the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex. In a humorous tone, he said: "Friends, what are your comments on this enterprise of ours? Is there anything still not ideal? Our biggest problem at present is that we are rather backward in management and technological operations. Your candid suggestions are the best manifestation of your friendship. If each one of you gives us three suggestions, then we will have more than a dozen."

A Japanese friend said: Until now, the part of the work completed in building the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex is only basic. The key issue is how to use these pieces of modern equipment in the days to come."

Hu Yaobang asked: "Does this mean that the workers' technical skills are not satisfactory?" The Japanese friend smiled and nodded.

Hu Yaobang said: "This opinion is very good."

Then he said: "The Japanese writer Mineko Miaki is writing a novel on the construction of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex. The novel includes Sino-Japanese cooperation as well as disputes between the two sides. She suggested that after the whole project has been put into operation, I meet with the Japanese friends and shake hands with them amicably. But I would like to shake hands with you amicably right now."

The atmosphere became even more lively in the meeting room. The friends from Federal Germany gave briefings on the progress of work under their contract on the second-stage projects for the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex. Hu Yaobang asked if they had become accustomed to living in China and how cooperation between the two sides was going on. The Federal German friends replied: "Generally speaking, our cooperation with the Chinese side is fine."

Hu Yaobang said: "Our country has a desire to conduct economic and technological cooperation with Japan and Federal Germany. Practice has shown that our cooperation has been fine and has brought considerable advantages to both sides. China is determined to concentrate its manpower and financial and material resources on economic construction in the next few decades. As can be seen, there are good prospects for our cooperation. For the technological assistance rendered by the experts from your two countries, we have to express our appreciation."

On the morning of 18 November, General Secretary Hu Yaobang arrived at the Shanghai Volkswagen Automotive Company, Limited, a joint venture of China and Federal Germany. He visited the company's assembly and final assembly shops. In front of an array of new cars of different models, Zhang Changmou, general manager of the company, gave a briefing on the performance and special features of each of them. Being interested, the general secretary opened the door of an Audi 100 sedan and looked carefully at its interior. He also sat in a small Volkswagen van to see how comfortable the seat was. Then he had a special meeting with Deputy General Manager Post and others from the Federal German side. When they sat down on the sofas, Post said: "We welcome Mr General Secretary to come to visit our company."

"We ought to welcome you to work in our country," said Hu Yaobang with a smile. He asked Post: "How is cooperation going on?"

Post said: "Cooperation has been progressing very well in spite of the difference in disposition between us."

Hu Yaobang said: "The most important things for any enterprise, including the joint-venture enterprise, are technology and personnel. Personnel have a direct bearing on technology. Therefore, we must train personnel."

He held that Sino-foreign joint ventures in industry and mining have, in general, better equipment and technology. They should set higher standards for their employees in work skills and labor discipline and pay attention to the principle of more pay for more work; otherwise, it will be difficult to enhance the abilities of skilled workers.

The Federal German friend said approvingly: "That is one of the secrets of our success."

Hu Yaobang, nodding his head, said: "I suggest that you make it widely known in the Anting area that your automotive company has higher standards for workers. Let the children and old women here know that both your pay and standards are higher. Then you will have success and victory."

Hu Yaobang also visited another Sino-foreign joint-venture enterprise, the Shanghai Yaohua Pilkington Glass Company.

Hu Yaobang inspected the Shanghai Petrochemical Complex, Shanghai Aircraft Manufacturing Plant, and other large modern enterprises. He fully affirmed the successful experience of the Shanghai Petrochemical Complex and the Shanghai Medical College in jointly running a school and a hospital. When the general secretary visited the petrochemical complex, the complex' first party congress happened to open on that day. He cheerfully met with some 400 delegates, who could not help hailing: "How are you, Comrade Yaobang."

Hu Yaobang told the delegates: "During the 14 years since its founding, the 50,000 workers of the petrochemical complex have united as one and have created profits and taxes totaling 6 billion yuan for the state. You have made great contributions to the four modernizations and I salute all of you."

He said: "The petrochemical complex has great prospects. After completion of the third-phase project, you will be able to contribute more profits and taxes to the state. Your company and our country have a great future. It is hoped that we will unite, further enhance our confidence, work hard to study and master advanced technology, and make greater contributions to the state."

Comrade Hu Yaobang was very concerned about improving the working and living conditions and the environment for people in cities and the countryside. During his stay in Shanghai, he inspected a number of key projects of Shanghai's urban infrastructure including the new Shanghai railway station, the water-diversion project in the upper reaches of the Huangpu Jiang, and the Pudong Gas plant.

HU YAOBANG VISITS MEMORIAL HALL IN JIANGSU

OWI71034 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 86 p 4

[Excerpts] Accompanied by Governor Gu Xiulian of Jiangsu Province and Secretary Jin Jipeng of the Yancheng City CPC Committee, General Secretary Hu Yaobang visited the New 4th Army Memorial Hall in Yancheng City on the afternoon of 14 November this year. [passage omitted]

When a guide in the memorial hall told the general secretary about some pictures of the New 4th Army advancing south of Chang Jiang and of Guan Wenwei and Chen Yi, he said: "Guan Wenwei was then in Danyang." He then asked Gu Xiulian, Jin Jipeng, and Qin Zhaoshen: "Have you read Guan Wenwei's memoirs? It is a good book." When he saw a picture of Chen Yi and Zhang Qian taken at Liyang's Shuxi village, he cheerfully asked: "How was this picture taken?" When Gu Xiulian and Qin Zhaoshen told him, he laughed. [passage omitted]

When the general secretary walked out of the seventh exhibition room, Jin Jipeng invited him to visit a room of paintings and calligraphy by veterans of the New 4th Army and well-known personages. The general secretary read the names of painters and calligraphers while viewing their works. When he saw scrolls written Tibetan, Uygur, Mongolian, Hui, and Korean, he cheerfully said: "There are scrolls here written by people of minority nationalities."

It was 1555 when the general secretary and those accompanying him came out of the painting and calligraphy room. Then the general secretary and others drove to the former site of the New 4th Army Headquarters at Taishanmiao.

LI PENG ADDRESSES MEETING ON URBANIZATION

OW301426 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng said today that China should develop more small cities and towns in its process of urbanization.

"This suits China's conditions," he told a national meeting on urban development, which ended here today.

He pointed out that policies must be made to promote economic and cultural development of small cities so as to help absorb surplus manpower in the countryside.

On the other hand, Li said, small towns should be built around major cities in a planned way to help disperse population in those big cities.

"The building of small towns around big cities will not only help control population there, but also contribute to coordinating the development of urban and rural areas," he said.

He spoke highly of the current administrative structure in which one city exercises jurisdiction over several counties around it, adding that in this way city could support the rural construction to the best of its capacity.

Statistics released from the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection show that in the past five years China witnessed a rapid growth of small cities and towns. The country now has 178 small cities and 7,511 towns.

LI PENG SPEAKS AT COAL INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

OW021550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, December 2 (XINHUA) -- Technological reform should be accelerated with scientific management in the coal industry to raise economic efficiency and the quality of coal products, Vice-Premier Li Peng said today.

"It is an urgent task right now when the country's coal production is growing steadily and the supply can largely meet the needs of the domestic coal market," he explained at the closing session of the National Conference on the Coal Industry here this afternoon.

He said, "Ample supplies of coal will not last forever with further development of the national economy and the need for more coal exports."

He hopes coal miners and staff will make more effort to coordinate the development of the coal industry with that of the national economy.

"As for local coal mines," he said, "they have been developing rapidly in recent years, and have helped boost the advancement of the whole coal industry."

He said, "Local mines should set aside some of their earnings to fund the upgrading of their technology and equipment," adding they should also improve their management and operation, in an effort to keep their current production capacity of more than 450 million tons of raw coal.

"China boasts rich coal reserves, most of which lie shallow and are suitable for local farmers to utilize," Li said. He reaffirmed the government's long-term policy to encourage and mobilize the masses to mine coal in a systematic way.

According to the Ministry of the Coal Industry, China expects to produce more than 870 million tons of raw coal this year, with one half from local mines.

VICE PREMIER ADDRESSES ADULT EDUCATION CONFERENCE

OW051248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Yantai, December 5 (XINHUA) -- Adult education should be available according to need and combined with practical experience, Li Peng, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of the State Education Commission, said today.

At a National Adult Education Conference which closed here today, Li pointed out that China's adult education concentrates too heavily on academic work and fails to put enough emphasis on developing practical skills.

He said, "Adult education should be aimed at giving workers a solid background that prepares them for their jobs."

This kind of education, according to the vice-premier, "should help improve the performance of enterprises and the efficiency of government."

As for how to develop adult education, Li Peng said, "Instead of relying on the government alone, teachers and lab facilities of regular schools should be enlisted. Enterprises that have set up their own schools should also be encouraged. He said these businesses have helped raise their performance and the practice of jointly running schools should also be encouraged. [quotation marks as received]

He said, adult education in the countryside should be geared to the peasants. Teachers from technical and agricultural schools, professionals as well as people with special knowledge should be invited to teach there.

Li said, the reform of adult education should be conducted along with reforms in personnel, wage and employment systems. This, he added, will better serve economic construction.

As an example, Li said promotions should be based on performance instead of academic qualifications to encourage workers in their studies.

Li Peng also called for more active use of television and broadcasting facilities in education. Presently, over 1,000 satellite ground stations have been set up since China started a TV educational program last July.

LI PENG ADDRESSES PORT MANAGEMENT MEETING

OW111111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1554 GMT 8 Dec 86

[By reporter Yang Like]

[Excerpts] Qingdao, 8 Dec (XINHUA) -- A national conference on reform of port management system closed here today. Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, pointed out at the meeting: To transfer the management of seaports from the Ministry of Communications to local authorities and practice a management system under dual leadership of the ministry and local authorities with stress on the latter is an important step to reform the transport management system, as well as an important part of our reform of urban economic structure. [passage omitted]

Li Peng said: China's port facilities are still quite backward and in need of a great improvement, but it is somewhat difficult for the state alone to solve the problem. Now, the transfer of port management to local cities will give more decisionmaking power to port authorities and encourage the initiative of central, local, and port authorities. He urged port authorities to take the present opportunity to improve management and accelerate port transformation in order to meet the needs of economic development. In his speech, he set three demands for the cities in charge of port management: First, the cities should strengthen their leadership over port authorities and put a vice mayor in charge of port work, but they should not increase the levels of management to make the port authorities' work more difficult after the transfer of management. Second, in principle, the port management powers transferred from the central authorities to local authorities should be completely put in the hands of the ports, and the cities should give the ports overall guidance and service. Third, the cities should implement rational policies. They should not keep what belongs to the ports, nor demand money or materials from the ports. They should strive to create favorable conditions for port development.

LEADERS ATTEND FOUNDING OF COMPUTER COMPANY

OW220001 XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0802 GMT 17 Dec 86

[By reporters Yu Huiyin and Li Anding]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA) -- A large electronic industry group -- the Changcheng Computer Corporation -- was formed in Beijing today.

In his letter to mark the founding of the Changcheng group, Vice Premier Li Peng said: "It is hoped that after its founding, the corporation will act as a 'leading enterprise'; closely combine scientific research, production, and application; bring into full play its predominant role in carrying out various forms of associated operations; vigorously develop new products and new systems; continuously enhance its vitality; and blaze a new path for the reform of China's electronic and information industry."

Attending the meeting to mark the founding of the Changcheng group were Bo Yibo, Zhang Jingfu, Li Tieying, Chen Xitong, Zhao Dongwan, and other comrades. [passage omitted]

After its founding, the corporation will definitely quicken the pace in developing computers of the fourth generation, becoming the country's northern center in developing such computers. It will bring into full play its role in carrying out associated operations, and help enterprises become even more competitive on both international and domestic markets.

Based in Beijing, the Changcheng Corporation will serve the entire country. [passage omitted]

The group is composed of 67 computer units and enterprises in Beijing under the Ministry of Electronics Industry, enterprises and units attached to Beijing's Computer Industry Corporation as well as research institutes, universities, and technical service corporations in the Beijing area, including 15,000 technicians and engineers.

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO SCIENTIST

OW160333 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1559 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA) -- A ceremony was held today in the auditorium at the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries to pay last respects to Comrade Qian Ning, a celebrated water-conservancy scientist, who was a professor at Qinghua University, a member of an academic division of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, an honorary board member of the China Society of Hydraulic Engineering, and vice chairman of the Advisory Committee of the International Silt Researcher Training Center.

The ceremony was attended by Li Peng, Song Jian, and other leading comrades along with more than 400 people from various communities in the capital. Wreaths were received from Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Hu Qili, Fang Yi, Wang Renzhong, Cheng Zihua, and other comrades.

Prof Qian Ning died of illness of Beijing on 6 December at the age of 64. He made significant contributions to the work of harnessing the Huang He and Chang Jiang, and was an outstanding organizer of our country's research work on controlling silt in rivers. He was also noted for his great efforts to train essential personnel and to promote international cooperation in the field of silt research. [passage omitted]

ZHAO ZIYANG, LI PENG, DENG LIQUN IN HUNAN

HK280233 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] On the morning of 26 November, State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice Premier Li Peng passed through Changsha. Together with Central Committee Secretariat member Deng Liqun, who is currently carrying out an inspection in Hunan, they listened to detailed reports delivered by the principal responsible comrades of the party and government in the province. The leading central comrades asked questions as they listened to the reports. They talked cheerfully and humorously. Premier Zhao delivered an important speech when the report meeting concluded.

At 0830, responsible comrades of the party and government including Provincial Party Committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong and Governor Xiong Qingquan gave to Comrades Zhao Ziyang, Li Peng, and Deng Liqun detailed reports on Hunan's situation and economic work. Governor Xiong mentioned that generally speaking the province's economic situation is good. He said it could be described as developing normally and growing steadily. Agricultural output value may reach 19.7 billion yuan, an increase of 7 percent over last year, and industrial output value may reach 29 billion yuan, an increase of 10 percent over last year. At that, Zhao Ziyang said appreciatively: That was not easy to achieve; it is slightly higher than the normal growth.

When Mao Zhiyong and Xiong Qingquan reported on grain production, Zhao Ziyang again stressed that the grain issue is one both of contract and task. It is essential to ensure that the task is fulfilled.

After discussing the situation in Hunan, Governor Xiong reported in detail on building Hunan into a developed agricultural commodity production base, invigorating the industrial enterprises, resolutely practicing the plant manager responsibility system, building Chenglingji into a foreign trade port, and building an integrated urban and rural network centered on Changsha, Zhuzhou, and Xiangtan. Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice Premier Li Peng fully endorsed these schemes and praised Hunan as being correct in going in for comprehensive developmental agriculture and developing forestry and animal husbandry.

Zhao Ziyang said happily: It is a good thing to reform the pasture farms and develop animal husbandry.

In their reports, Mao Zhiyong and Xiong Qingquan also reported on a number of difficulties and demands in Hunan's current economic construction.

Premier Zhao delivered an important speech after hearing the reports. He said: It is right to go in for developmental agriculture. We cannot simply rely on grain. We must also rely on forestry, animal husbandry, aquatic products, cash crops, and so on. The whole country must increase input in agriculture. The question of feeding a population of 1 billion is, after all, a major affair. We must pay great attention to enhancing people's enthusiasm for developing grain production. Whether in promoting developmental agriculture or developing the mountainous areas, we must act in light of local conditions and steadily forge ahead. We must not stir up winds or rush into mass action. If we do, we will make only slow progress.

Premier Zhao said: Ours is a developing country. We cannot turn into a developed country overnight. So long as we forge ahead steadily and work hard for several decades, China will have great hopes for turning into a developed country.

On next year's work, Premier Zhao said: Next year the whole country at all levels must work hard to invigorate the enterprises. To achieve this invigoration, we must concentrate on separating enterprise ownership powers from operational powers. We must give enterprise operators full operational powers and truly firm up duties, powers, and interests. We estimate that a good situation of still more normal and healthy development of industry and agriculture will emerge next year.

Vice Premier Li Peng also spoke at the report meeting. Present were responsible comrades of the party, government, and army of the province Liu Fusheng, Wang Xiangtian, Jiang Jinliu, Dong Zhiwen, Xia Hanzhong, Shen Ruiping, and Li Jianguo.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice Premier Li Peng left Changsha that afternoon.

Deng Liqun Inspects Hunan

HK290207 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] From 22 to 27 November, CPC Central Committee Secretariat member Deng Liqun visited Shaoshan, Huaminglou in Ningxiang County, and Wushi township in Xiangtan County to pay respects to the old dwellings of Comrades Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, and Peng Dehuai. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service at 1504 GMT on 28 November in its report cites Deng Liqun as saying "I have been in Hunan for more than 30 days and have seen various places."] He also inspected some plants and institutes of higher education in Xiangtan and Changsha cities, and listened to reports delivered by responsible comrades of sectors concerned. He was accompanied by Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Liu Fusheng, and Wang Xiangtian, responsible persons of the provincial party committee and government.

While inspecting the Xiangtan Iron and Steel Plant, Comrade Deng Liqun said: You can study and refer to the experiences of the Capital Iron and Steel Company, so as to promote iron and steel production. He also said: You must work hard to acquire advanced science and technology, blaze new trails, and develop your own first-class technology.

While inspecting the Xiangtan electric motor plant and the Xianglu machine-building plant, Comrade Deng Liqun praised them for opening up a very good road in switching from defense to civilian production, under the premise of ensuring output of defense products. He called for summing up and popularizing their experiences.

While listening to reports from Xiangtan University and the Changsha City CPC Committee, speaking on education for university students, Comrade Deng Liqun expressed particular concern over the growth of young people and hoped that the university students of the 1980's would grow up healthily. He emphasized: Both the party organizations at all levels and the veteran comrades must shoulder their responsibilities in helping young people and university students to know about China's history, especially its recent revolutionary history, and about China's past and present. When they are familiar with these things, they will understand what should be cherished. They will then have firm faith and lofty ideals, and will stimulate themselves to be bold in exploration and uphold and to carry forward the revolutionary traditions of the older generation.

He also suggested that the province establish libraries at the old dwellings of Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Peng Dehuai, He Long, and Luo Ronghuan, for the purpose of studying their revolutionary careers.

After listening to work reports from the provincial party committee's Propaganda Department and the provincial Education Commission, Comrade Deng Liqun said: I have seen a number of advanced units in various trades and sectors on this visit. All trades and sectors have advanced typical examples and successful experiences. Everyone should be able to know of these experiences, which can play a guidance role. This matter should be seriously studied in propaganda work.

While listening to a Changsha City work report, Comrade Deng Liqun said: The party's papers and publications must adhere to party discipline. The comrades working in these units and the publishing units, and especially the party members working there, must first think of themselves as party members and resolutely implement and actively publicize the party's line, principles, and policies. They must work loyally at their posts. They are not working loyally at their posts if they abandon their duties and use their powers to publish views that do not accord with party principles instead of publicizing the party's line, principles and policies. Unless they publicize the intentions of the provincial and city party committees and the central authorities, newspapers cannot be called party papers. People who seriously violate party discipline and refuse to mend their ways despite education are not suitable for work in such posts.

ZHAO ZIYANG, LI PENG INSPECT HUBEI 26-27 NOV

HK010411 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Premier of the State Council; Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, and their party inspected the province on 26 and 27 November. They praised the excellent situation in the urban and rural reforms of the province and encouraged cadres at all levels to further study and implement the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principle for building socialist spiritual civilization, to grasp the essence of the resolution, to persevere in reforms and opening up, to boldly carry out explorations, to actively carry out practice, and to further develop the excellent situation.

This is the second inspection visit to the province this year of Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice Premier Li Peng after their first inspection visit in April and May this year. This reflects the deep concern shown by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for the people in urban and rural areas of the province.

During their stay in in Hubei, Premier Zhao and Vice Premier Li Peng listened to work reports given by the provincial party committee, the provincial government, the Wuhan city party committee, and the Wuhan city government. They also had a discussion meeting with the managers of the Suhan automobile engine plant, the Wuhan chemical machinery plant, the No 1 state-run cotton mill, and the No 461 plant. They enquired in detail about and listened to explanations on how these plants had carried out enterprise reform, and fully endorsed the practice of the Wuhan automobile engine plant and the Wuhan chemical machinery plant and their experiences in institution of the lease contract system, are now flourishing. The main reason for this is that the self-operation of the enterprises has genuinely separated ownership from operation rights of the enterprises, improved the manager responsibility, and given more powers to managers in business operations. With operators totally assuming the right, responsibility, and interest, the enterprises have been enlivened. All large and medium-sized enterprises, including commercial ones, are not facing this problem. They may also carry out experiments by having the enterprises contracted by or leased to individual operators, or explore other ways.

Premier Zhao also stressed that enlivening the enterprises is a very urgent task at present. To enliven an enterprise, in addition to external conditions, the stress must be laid on properly reforming the operational mechanism inside the enterprise. It is necessary for the state to delegate more powers to enterprises and leave more profits in the hands of the enterprises, but it is no good if we only stress profit, pay no attention to loss, and fail to make strenuous efforts to increase the enterprises' own ability to deal with different situations and problems. To carry out reforms, we must pay attention to reforming the operational mechanism inside an enterprise.

While listening to the work reports given by the provincial party committee and the provincial government, Premier Zhao held that the current situation in urban and rural reforms is good, the policy is correct, and the reforms are being carried out more in greater depth than expected. In particular, many useful probes have been made in reforming the finance system, in contracting enterprises, in leasing enterprises, in turning enterprises into joint-stock companies, and in developing lateral ties between enterprises. These have proved that the principle of consolidation, digestion, supplementing, and improvement put forth by the CPC Central Committee at the beginning of this year is correct. At present, we must earnestly study, understand, and implement the resolution of the CPC Central Committee in strengthening the building of spiritual civilization and bring our ideas into line with the basic spirit of the resolution. Provided that we adhere to reforms and opening up, boldly engage in exploration, actively carry out practice, do a solid job, and pay attention to the problems arising in the course of our march forward, the situation next year will become still better.

Vice Premier Li Peng also demanded that the provincial party committee and the Wuhan city party committee strengthen their leadership over educational reform and strengthen political and ideological work in colleges and universities.

ZHAO ZIYANG STRESSES ENTERPRISE INVIGORATION

OW301136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 30 Nov 86

[Text] Nanning, November 30 (XINHUA) -- "To inject greater vigor into major enterprises" will be the focus of China's economic restructuring in 1987, according to Premier Zhao Ziyang.

During an inspection tour of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in south China with Vice-Premier Li Peng between November 19 and 25, Zhao called for tackling the operation mechanism of state-owned businesses in line with the principle of separating their ownership from the operation power.

He said, "This means that we should give state-run businesses full power over management, which is crucial to pepping up major enterprises."

"The present problem is that businesses are responsible only for their profits but not for their losses, which makes it impossible for them to be full of vitality," the premier said.

While visiting the regional capital of Nanning and the cities of Liuzhou and Guilin, Zhao and Li discussed how to invigorate businesses and how to view the relationship between China's fairly developed eastern and underdeveloped western regions as well as the country's economic growth rate with local officials and business executives.

On the economic development of the two regions, Premier Zhao said, "Without the growth of the east, the west will not be able to sustain its growth. The western region of the country should advance step by step with the assistance of the eastern region."

Zhao said one can see a considerable scale and speed of capital construction during a tour across the country. "We must pay attention to the problems stemming from overheated speed of construction," Zhao warned.

"China's eight-percent rate of economic growth over the past few years is a rare rate of growth in the world," he said, adding that the country will be prosperous if it can keep on going at this speed.

The two leaders also visited mountainous areas in western Guangxi, which are inhabited mainly by ethnic minorities, and went to the border areas in southern Guangxi.

On the economic growth in mountainous areas, Zhao told local officials and peasants to make the best use of local resources by planting more trees and promoting animal husbandry.

He also called on officials at all levels to deepen their understanding of the importance of livestock breeding in southern China.

Zhao stressed the need to speed up the training of educated and competent managerial personnel to demonstrate to local peasants the advanced means of production, and higher culture and ideology.

10,000 STUDENTS STAGE PROTEST MARCH IN SHANGHAI

Want Freedom of Press

0W200015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] Shanghai, Dec. 20 KYODO -- About 10,000 college students demonstrating for "freedom, equality and democracy" marched through the busy streets of Shanghai Friday, holding up traffic and attracting crowds of spectators.

The demonstrators, shouting "We want freedom," "Down with bad government," marched through the business district at the Bund, passing the City Hall, and on toward Nanjing Road, one of Shanghai's busiest throughfares. There were no reports of violence and police at the scene made no attempt to interfere with the protest march.

The demonstration held up traffic for hours and many pedestrians stopped to watch the protest march, the largest since the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s. The demonstration, which began in the afternoon, lasted through the evening, and some protestors staged a sit-in in front of the City Hall.

In response to the students' demand, Mayor Jiang Zemin later met a group of student representatives inside the City Hall. Emerging from the late-night meeting, a student representative, using a police car loudspeaker, told the crowd that they protested against the silence kept by the official media concerning the series of student demonstrations across China.

Pressing for freedom of the press, the students demanded that the Chinese press report their demonstration, he said. Jiang rejected the demand, telling the students that he had no authority to order the press to carry a particular news story.

"Newspapers serve as the spokesman for the people, and they have the freedom to select the news stories they want to publish. I don't have the authority to tell them what to publish," the mayor was quoted as telling the students.

Following the briefing, the demonstrators ignored an appeal made by city officials to disperse, some remaining in front of the City Hall until the early hours Saturday. Apart from their press demand, the students had also demanded that the authorities not penalize the demonstrators, the student representative told the crowd. They also urged the Shanghai authorities to recognize their demonstration for freedom and democracy as a patriotic move.

An estimated 2,000 students took part in the Friday night sit-in, and students said demonstrators came from practically all the 50 universities in Shanghai.

Police removed the sit-in students shortly before 6 a.m. Saturday, sending them back to their colleges with a fleet of buses.

"The future belongs to us," some students were heard shouting as the buses left the City Hall.

Gather at Party Headquarters

HK210159 Hong Kong AFP in English 0143 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] Shanghai, Dec 21 (AFP) -- Thousands of students gathered outside Communist Party headquarters here early Sunday morning in what appeared to be a vigil signalling the start of a third day of student demonstrations for democracy. Hundreds of police looked on as the students stood in scattered groups discussing democracy and reform.

On Saturday, some 70,000 people marched here demanding freedom and democracy in the largest demonstration since the end of the Cultural Revolution in a decade ago. They crammed the main Shanghai thoroughfare, Nanjing Road, for a kilometer (0.6 mile) before dispersing later in the evening. Witnesses estimated the crowd at between 50,000 and 70,000, with some 30,000 students leading the protest movement that began earlier this month in about 10 other Chinese cities as student dissatisfaction with poor living conditions snowballed into marches for democracy.

The protest began in Shanghai at dusk Saturday, with between 10,000 and 15,000 students gathering at the Central People's Square under banners which read "Long Live Democracy," and "Give Us Freedom," alternating with "We Feel Like Marching."

Policemen stood by and filmed the demonstrations, but there were no reports of clashes between security forces and demonstrators. However, one student said that 200 others had been detained since demonstrations began Friday, with 3,000 to 10,000 students marching along the city's famous waterfront, the Bund.

"Our people have gone to the government but they have not listened to our demands," student leaders told the crowd. "You should all give this news to everyone else and join in our march," they added. A group of demonstrators gathered in front of the U.S. Consulate in hopes that diplomats would "let the entire world know" about their protests, demonstrators said.

Later in the evening a crowd estimated by police at 5,000 gathered in the People's Park with banners demanding freedom and democracy, before dispersing shortly before midnight.

The student demonstrations began December 9 with thousands marching in the streets of Hefei, eastern China, and in Wuhan, Central China, protesting against party manipulation of local elections. In a first official reaction to the demonstrations, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) commented that "Chinese citizens have the right to hold demonstrations."

Police Cordon Off Square

BK211108 Hong Kong AFP in English 1053 GMT 21 Dec 86

[By Lawrence MacDonald]

[Excerpts] Shanghai, Dec 21 (AFP) -- Tens of thousands of students and workers massed in Shanghai's People's Square Sunday in what appeared the biggest gathering yet in three days of demonstrations here to demand more freedom and democracy, witnesses said. A crowd began forming in the square early Sunday and grew during the day as delegations arrived from each of Shanghai's major universities and numerous smaller institutions, the witnesses said.

Police cordoned off the square, attempting to maintain control by admitting only organized student groups with official identification. But several people openly declared they were workers. Said one young man: "I am a worker and we are of one heart with the students."

Foreign reporters admitted to the square by police were soon surrounded by curious and friendly crowds so dense that it took nearly an hour to withdraw.

About a dozen policemen, one with a video camera, kept watch from the roof of the municipal government building, while some two hundred policemen at either end of the rectangular square tried to keep back non-students.

At the city government and Communist Party headquarters about two kilometres (1.2 miles) away along the Bund, Shanghai's famous waterfront, a woman's voice broadcast over loudspeakers asked the students to stay calm and maintain order. The voice said student leaders were meeting with city officials in a warm atmosphere to discuss issues raised by the students. [passage omitted]

City government spokesman Fu Fenghao said the students' concern for democracy and reform was "normal" and that their right to demonstrate was protected by China's Constitution. "However, a tiny minority of people with ulterior motives are attempting to exploit the opportunity to stir up confusion in Shanghai and throughout China," he said. He said the Government had yet to consider how to handle these people. He added: "There is absolutely no truth in rumours that people have been beaten or arrested." He confirmed that student leaders had been received by the mayor of Shanghai, Jiang Zemin, and remarked: "The government seeks to increase dialogue with the students, to discuss with them the best way to further reform."

As for students' calls for press freedom, and particularly for the Chinese media to carry reports on the demonstrations, Mr. Fu said: "We can't tell the newspapers what to publish. They run themselves." The Chinese press, which is tightly controlled by the Communist Party Propaganda Office, has yet to report the protests in its domestic editions. However, the overseas edition of the PEOPLE'S DAILY and the English-language service of the official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY carried brief reports on Sunday.

The agency quoted an unidentified official of the State Education Commission as having said student demonstrations would not be suppressed so long as the law was observed, and that no student demonstrator had been arrested so far. Asked if the demonstrations had disrupted public order in Shanghai, Mr. Fu said the only effect so far had been the disruption of traffic. "Of course our main national goal now is to build up the economy. Some people are already unhappy that the student protests make it more difficult for them to travel to and from work," he added.

A wave of student demonstrations has swept through at least 10 Chinese cities since December 9, and according to pro-Beijing newspapers in Hong Kong, one, in Shenzhen in the south on Wednesday, turned violent. There have been no reports so far of student demonstrations in the capital.

Students 'Disrupt Social Order'

OW211854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 21 Dec 86

["Demonstrations by Shanghai Students Disrupt Social Order" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Shanghai, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Several thousand students in Shanghai have held demonstrations with slogans "Freedom" and "Democracy" in downtown Shanghai since December 19.

The students gathered at main thoroughfares, aggravating the already crowded traffic situation and disrupted the normal production and social order.

The demonstrations held up workers from going to work, affecting normal production and business operations. Their actions aroused strong reactions from the people held up on buses and trolley buses.

"You want freedom, but you deprived our freedom to go to work and go home," said a passenger. Some people complained that "we have just gained some peace after the Cultural Revolution and is the suffering brought about by the Cultural Revolution not enough?"

The students' actions began with two big-character posters at the Shanghai Jiaotong University. This was responded by several universities and colleges including Tongji University and Fudan University where students began to put up big-character posters, which were used during the Cultural Revolution as a weapon to attack veteran cadres and banned after the Cultural Revolution.

Some of the posters voiced complaints about schools' teaching, welfare and students' union work; some urged speedy progress in socialist democracy and political reform. Some incited students to take to the street.

Shanghai Mayor Jiang Zemin went to the Shanghai Jiaotong University on the afternoon of December 18 and dialogued with the students there.

He affirmed the students' concern about democracy, reform and school life, but expressed the hope that their actions would abide by the Constitution and the four basic principles stipulated in the Constitution. He advised the students not to take to the street and disrupt public order.

At noon of December 18, 1,000 students from Tongji University refused the persuasion by their teachers and broke the school gates to the streets, carrying slogans "Freedom", "Democracy" and "Human Rights".

More than 5,000 students from the Jiaotong and Fudan and Tongji Universities took to the street on the afternoon of December 19. They marched in the streets in utter disorder and held meetings at the People's Square in the city center. Several hundred students broke into the buildings of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.

The students released leaflets and stopped the traffic in 17 major bus routes.

Mayor Jiang Zemin received students' representatives and advised them to stop doing anything unfavorable to political stability and unity and going against the fundamental interests of the people.

In the evening, some students left for home, but some students refused to leave, gathering at main thoroughfares. The municipal government demanded they leave before 5:30 when the peak traffic hour arrived. But they insisted on staying and when policemen urged them to disperse, the students beat up 31 of them.

The demonstrations continued into today.

The Shanghai municipal government spokesman said that the city's Public Security Bureau issued two notices in order to maintain public order and traffic control and sent buses to take students back to schools. There had never been such instances as policemen beating or arresting students, he said. The students beat up 31 policemen but no one returned a single blow.

He noted that it was understandable that the overwhelming majority of the students showed concern over the future of the country and the present economic and political reforms and demonstrated their good wishes for the progress of socialist democracy.

But, he pointed out that China's Constitution revised in 1980 abolished the original stipulations about the rights to employing the means of big character posters, a lesson paid in blood during the ten-year upheaval. He said that the writing of big-character posters itself went against the Constitution and the contents of some posters went counter to the four basic principles stipulated in the Constitution.

"I cannot but point out," he continued, "that a tiny number of people are attempting to disrupt stability and unity, derange production and social order by taking advantage of the patriotic zeal of the students and their longings for democracy and freedom."

He noted that the illegal actions by a small number of students will affect social stability and unity, affect the progress of the country's modernization program and affect the students' study and this is not in keeping with the fundamental interests and aspirations of the people and the students themselves.

He emphatically pointed out that students with a sense of patriotism will never do anything that would harm the interests of the state and the people.

Create 'State of Confusion'

0W220101 Tokyo KYODO in English 0048 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Shanghai, Dec. 22 KYODO -- A massive student demonstration seeking more democracy and freedom of the press continued here over the weekend but there were no official reports of arrests. "It's simply a rumor," Shanghai City authorities said when asked about unofficial reports that a number of students had been arrested. "Nobody has been arrested" in connection with the demonstration, they added.

Witnesses said onlookers overturned automobiles, creating a state of confusion in some parts of this largest city of the country. They also said students, totaling almost 10,000 at one point, refused to disperse until around 11 p.m. Sunday.

The number of banners and flags calling for democracy, greater freedom and improvement in human rights has been increasing, the witnesses added. [passage omitted]

Authorities in Beijing, meanwhile, said Sunday they will not provoke student demonstrators or carry press reports which may further spread the democracy movement. It started in central China late last month.

A major daily said in a commentary Sunday that China should place greater emphasis on "consciousness of democracy, freedom, rights and political participation of the people" as the country is pushing its policy of economic reforms. The commentary of the GUANGMING RIBAO newspaper, which has a large readership of intellectuals, amounts to an endorsement of the student demonstration, according to sources in the capital.

Notice Calls for Public Order

OW220512 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] With the approval of the Shanghai municipal people's government, the municipal Public Security Bureau issued a notice today.

The notice says: All citizens of this municipality or from other parts of the country can enjoy their rights as prescribed in the Constitution and laws. At the same time, they must strictly abide by the provisions of the Constitution and laws, and effectively perform their duties as stipulated in the Constitution and laws. They must not harm the interests of the state, society, or collectives and the legitimate freedoms and rights of other citizens.

The notice says: All citizens must conscientiously maintain public order. It is strictly prohibited for anyone to use any means to disturb order at railway stations, bus stops, docks, civil airports, parks, squares, theaters, and stores as well as in any other public place. It is strictly prohibited to enter factories, schools, and scientific research institutions without authorization in order to instigate people to make trouble and to disturb order in production, teaching or scientific research.

The notice says: All citizens must vigorously maintain traffic order, observe urban traffic rules, and obey the directions of the people's police. Without the concurrence of a public security organ, it is not allowed to occupy sidewalks or traffic lanes or to hold any other activities that block traffic. Those who intend to organize a demonstration or rally must report beforehand the number of participants and the site, time, and procession route of the demonstration or rally, as well as security measures, to the municipal Public Security Bureau. Such a demonstration or rally may be held only after permission is granted. It is strictly prohibited to stop vehicles and block traffic while holding a demonstration or rally.

The notice says: Citizens are prohibited from disrupting or attacking [chong ji] government offices, radio and television stations, newspaper offices, and foreigners' offices in Shanghai and from obstructing state functionaries from performing their official duties. It is prohibited to encircle, sneer at, insult, abuse, or beat state functionaries such as cadres and people's police. It is prohibited to infringe on the legitimate rights of the masses and to start a rumor to create trouble and to confuse and poison people's minds.

The notice says: It is strictly prohibited for anyone to invent a story that in any way slanders or insults others. It is forbidden to instigate or force people to resist or undermine the implementation of state laws and regulations.

The notice says: it is strictly forbidden for anyone to beat or loot and to damage any means of transportation or transport facilities. It is strictly forbidden to damage state, collective, or individual property and to print and distribute propaganda materials with reactionary or obscene contents. It is strictly forbidden to gather people to start a fight, to pick a quarrel, to stir up trouble, to insult women, or to engage in other gangster activities.

Violators of the above provisions shall be severely punished by public security and judicial organs according to the seriousness of their individual cases and according to the provisions of the Criminal Law, the Regulations Concerning Offenses Against Public Order, and other relevant laws and regulations.

In the notice, the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Department hoped that citizens of the municipality and from other parts of the country would inform against and expose trouble-making and disrupting activities by a small number of people with ulterior motives and criminals in order to maintain public order together and to be a law-abiding citizen.

Government Spokesman Comments

OW220356 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] A spokesman of the Shanghai municipal people's government granted an interview to the reporters of JIEFANG RIBAO, WEN HUI BAO, and this station in connection with the street demonstrations and gatherings by students of a few universities in Shanghai.

Commenting on the street demonstrations and gatherings by some university students in Shanghai since 19 December, the spokesman said: On 10 December, small- and big-character posters first appeared at the campus of Shanghai Jiaotong University. By 15 December, a few big-character posters also appeared at Tongji and Fudan Universities. Some of the posters were directed at problems related to the curricula, student life, and the work of students' associations at the respective universities; others were about accelerating the process of socialist democracy to facilitate the political structural reform. However, with an ulterior motive, a handful of people seized the opportunity to put up reactionary big-character posters that negated the four cardinal principles.

On the afternoon of 18 December, Mayor Jiang Zemin was invited to attend a dialogue with the students of the Shanghai Jiaotong University. He affirmed their enthusiasm and concern for the reform, and answered their questions. He urged them to correctly exercise their democratic rights and cherish the current excellent situation to safeguard the political stability and unity.

On the afternoon of 19 December, students of a few universities gathered at the People's Square and staged a demonstration. Several hundred of them crossed the iron fences of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and swarmed into the courtyard.

After persuasion, some of them returned to the campus. At about 1900, some students thronged together in front of the municipal government building, causing traffic congestion in the Bund. Vice Mayor Ye Gongqi had a talk with representatives of the students.

At midnight, Mayor Jiang Zemin, after finishing his official duties, rushed to the Municipal Government Building to meet with the students' representatives. He repeatedly advised the students to return to school as soon as possible. He said: The students should conduct their activities within the limits of the Constitution. Their demand for reform and acceleration of socialist democracy is understandable. However, we do not approve of these street demonstrations. Shanghai is a big city with 12 million people. At year end, the people of the whole municipality are working hard to fulfill the production tasks. Disruption of public order and social stability and unity would cause unwarranted economic losses. Traffic in Shanghai is already very congested. Crowds of people at major thoroughfares over a protracted time will inevitably affect residents' normal life and work, causing them difficulties. At the same time, Mayor Jiang pointed out that patriotic students should never do things detrimental to the interests of the country and the people, and that they should especially guard against agitation by a handful of people with ulterior motives.

A reporter asked: It has been rumored that some university students were arrested and beaten up, and that some distributed leaflets with characters saying: Oppose force; police beat students, and so forth. What is the real situation?

The spokesman replied: This is what actually happened: At midnight on 19 December, some demonstrating students, incited by a handful of people, turned a deaf ear to the advice and continued to throng in front of the Municipal Government Building until between 0400 and 0500 on 20 December. Considering the students' health and safety, the municipal government made arrangements for dispatching vehicles to take the students back to school. At the moment, some individuals twisted the remarks made by leading comrades of the municipal government, and incited the students to break into the gate of the municipal government office. Therefore, the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau issued two notices on ensuring social security and maintaining traffic order, and repeatedly publicized these two notices. Persuaded, some of the students boarded the vehicles and returned to school, but others continued to crowd upon the thoroughfares of the Bund, obstructing many nightshift workers from returning home and dayshift workers from reporting to work. After repeated advice, the civilian police took action to disperse the students. In the course of this action, there was no beating and no arrest of students by the civilian police.

A reporter asked: What repercussions will the small number of university students' demonstrations over the past few days have on Shanghai?

The spokesman replied: Although the subjective wish of the majority of students in the incident was well-intentioned, their behavior was inappropriate. The student demonstrations have further aggravated the already congested traffic in Shanghai. On 21 December alone, 47 public transportation lines in Shanghai were directly affected. According to incomplete statistics, the total mileage run by public transportation vehicles in Shanghai in the 3 days from 19 through 21 December decreased by 85,000 kilometers [figure as heard]. Normal production, business, and operations of many factories, stores, and offices were seriously hampered because the workers and staff could not report to work on schedule. During the 3 days, over 2,600 passengers missed the train, and 9 postal and telecommunication lines were disrupted. Hooliganism involving smashing cars and insulting women even occurred on 21 December.

In reply to a question about the municipal government's assessment of the students' street demonstrations, the spokesman said: First of all, it should be pointed out that the majority of the students were motivated by their concern for reform and their good intention to accelerate the process of socialist democracy. Their enthusiasm is understandable. However, we should also realize that some students did not fully understand the actual situation of reform in China, and that they have only a vague idea about correct exercising of their democratic rights. According to Article 35 of the Chinese Constitution, citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy the freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of procession, and of demonstration. According to Article 51, the exercise of their freedoms and rights by citizens of the People's Republic of China may not infringe upon the interests of the state, of society, of the collective, or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens. And according to Article 53, citizens of the People's Republic of China must abide by the Constitution and the law, keep state secrets, protect public property, observe labor discipline and public order, and respect social ethics. We must conduct all our activities within the bounds of the Constitution. In the course of the incident, we have uncovered some individuals who incited people in an attempt to stir up disputes. All people should pay attention to and heighten vigilance against such individuals.

In conclusion, the spokesman for the Shanghai municipal people's government said: It should be pointed out that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Committee, political stability and unity have prevailed in the country, and the people of the whole country have concentrated their efforts on and made remarkable achievements in the modernization drive. The people of Shanghai, including university students, should cherish and develop this situation, which did not come about easily.

Students To Boycott Classes

HK220302 Hong Kong AFP in English 0248 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] Shanghai, Dec 22 (AFP) -- Students at Shanghai's leading university planned to boycott classes Monday amid reports of violence during three days of demonstrations for more freedom and democracy. Some students at Communications University, the first campus to launch protests here last week, told foreign reporters that their plan to keep away from classes would be a fresh step in their democracy campaign.

On Sunday tens of thousands of students and workers massed in People's Square in central Shanghai, while in the evening another 25,000 people gathered outside Chinese Communist Party headquarters.

In its first comprehensive report since the demonstrations began Friday, the official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) said 31 police officers had been beaten Saturday evening when some students refused to leave main thoroughfares. "They insisted on staying," NCNA said, "and when policemen urged them to disperse, the students beat up 31 of them."

A student witness told Western reporters Sunday that several dozen students had been punched and kicked as several thousand People's Armed Police -- a special security unit -- removed demonstrators from the front of Communist Party headquarters. One girl was seen being grabbed by her hair, the witness said. Police were not carrying weapons or electric prods, the witness said, but did use kung-fu techniques to disperse the crowd.

A Shanghai municipal government spokesman quoted by NCNA, said the Public Security Bureau -- China's police force -- had issued two notices calling for public order, but denied police had beaten or arrested students.

He added: "I cannot but point out that a tiny number of people are attempting to disrupt stability and unity, derange production and social order by taking advantage of the patriotic zeal of the students and their longings for democracy and freedom."

The Shanghai demonstrations were the latest in a series of apparently spontaneous protests launched by students in about 10 Chinese cities since December 9. A reliable Shanghai student source said early Monday that a systematic appeal to fellow Chinese students to support the democracy campaign had begun, with students writing letters, making long-distance telephone calls and asking travellers at railway stations to spread their message.

A Western reporter saw a small group from Qinghua University in Beijing -- which has so far remained untouched by demonstrations -- walking arm-in-arm with Communications University students in the streets here as police looked on.

The NCNA report said some workers in Shanghai were angered by the protests. "You want freedom, but you deprive us of our freedom to go to work and go home," NCNA quoted an unidentified commuter as telling some students, as bus service was disrupted on Shanghai's narrow and teeming streets.

Police Move Into Shanghai

HK220520 Hong Kong AFP in English 0504 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] Shanghai, Dec 22 (AFP) -- Truckloads of police were seen moving into Shanghai early Monday and observers said the convoys indicated that a crackdown loomed over students demonstrating here for more democracy.

Western reporters also witnessed about a dozen members of the People's Armed Police -- used for special crowd-control duties -- clearing Shanghai Railway Station at about 3 a.m. local time (1900 GMT Sunday). Police awoke peasants and other travellers, moving them to one end of the building and leaving most of the station building clear.

No students or protesters were seen at the station.

Shanghai television carried its first report Monday on the demonstrations, which began Friday. The television report said it was understandable that most students were interested in swifter democratization. "We see that a section of the students do not have an adequate understanding of our reforms and have a rather vague understanding of how to exercise their democratic rights," it added.

The Chinese Constitution guarantees citizens the right to free speech, assembly, association and demonstration, the television said. "In exercising these freedoms, people are not permitted to interfere with the interests of the state, society and the collective or the freedom and rights of other citizens," the report said.

Similar announcements were carried in the LIBERATION DAILY, in the first domestic newspaper reports on the student demonstrations which have occurred in about 10 cities in the past two weeks.

The freedom of the press has emerged as a new issue in the demonstrations, as many students have had to depend on foreign broadcasts for news of the protests elsewhere.

One student said: "We heard about the first protest at Hefei (in central China on December 9) from the Voice of America," the U.S. Government's foreign broadcasting service. "Why should Chinese people have to learn about events in China from foreign broadcasts?" Western reporters covering the protests have been repeatedly swamped by crowds of students and other city residents eager to voice their views and get foreign reaction to the demonstrations. "I don't like to have to talk to foreign reporters about this, but it is the only way that we can get our views across to the public," said one student activist.

Demonstrations 'Lose Momentum'

HK221050 Hong Kong AFP in English 1039 GMT 22 Dec 86

[By Lawrence MacDonald]

[Text] Shanghai, Dec 22 (AFP) -- Demonstrations here by students wanting more press freedom and democracy appeared to lose momentum Monday in the face of an official clampdown in response to acts of violence and threats to social order. Crowds of about 2,000 workers each were seen milling around in front of the city's Communist Party headquarters and in the vast People's Square about two kilometres (1.2 miles) away. They were waiting for students who, unlike on the previous three days of demonstrations, had yet to appear by early afternoon here.

Large posters printed by the city authorities and the Public Security Bureau appeared throughout the city warning that bad elements had infiltrated the student movement and were disrupting production. An announcement by Mayor of Shanghai Jiang Zemin on a university campus said cars had been overturned and women assaulted during a protest march the previous day. The poster gave no details but residents talked of two minibuses having been overturned and two women assaulted on Nanjing Road, the city's main thoroughfare.

The doors of the party headquarters were chained and barricaded with heavy timbers. Two policemen with fixed bayonets stood at the doors while others lounged around the building and two filmed the crowd from an upper balcony.

People in the crowd surged around foreign reporters but gave non-committal answers when asked why they had assembled and were reluctant to speak when others were listening. "I guess we are waiting for the students," one said, shrugging.

At Communications University, starting point for a week of agitation that climaxed in three days of street demonstrations, activists' calls for a boycott of classes appeared to go largely unheeded. Guards at campus gates turned away anybody lacking official identification. A reporter who sneaked inside saw small crowds of students around two noticeboards carrying announcements by Mr. Jiang, University President Ong Shili and the University Communist Party Secretary calling on students to cease protests and return to classes.

Mr. Jiang, in what appeared to be a reply to student demands, said the vast majority of students were genuinely concerned about democracy and that those who had not violated the law would not be punished. "News organizations are the throat and tongue of the people, the mouthpiece of the party," [the] poster said. "Their reports must benefit the interests of the people, of the reforms and the open policy. The teachers, staff and the leadership of the school strongly call upon our students to cease going on the streets and disrupting traffic, order and production."

An adjacent poster with a similar message was signed by Mr Ong, a popular figure with the students who in the early hours of Saturday here was seen to join protesters on the streets to protect them from police beatings. An open letter posted up expressed the disappointment of those that had joined in the movement. Said two couplets of poetry at the end: "The masses have yet to awake, we walk forward alone, like orphans into a den of wolves, when we die there will be no burial place for us."

Observers said the protest movement seemed to be floundering in part because of lack of clear leadership and poor coordination between the students and tens of thousands of workers that massed in the streets to support them in the past three days.

Students, while welcoming expressions of support from the "masses" seemed unable to turn it to their own advantage, and as tensions in the crowd grew some were even heard to tell the workers to get on with their work and leave the students to handle the protest on their own. This shift in mood was a sharp contrast to that described by a student activist during the first Shanghai street marches on Friday and Saturday.

"The students are very poor, they hadn't had anything to eat and were cold," he said of the first night-time sit-in in front of the party headquarters. "People bought bread, fruit, cigarettes and tossed them to the students. There wasn't enough, so each person would take one bite of food or one pull of the cigarette and pass it on. People were very united."

Paper Analyzes Demonstrations

HK220517 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Dec 86 p 1

["Analysis" by post correspondents and Donna Anderson of ASSOCIATED PRESS and Pierre-Antoine Donnet of AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE]

[Text] Are we seeing the start of a new Cultural Revolution in the making?

At the very least, China's Government seems to have had a dramatic change of mind toward student protesters since it lectured them last year on political stability and made it clear the only permissible movements were those led by the Communist Party. Now the wave of student protests throughout China seems to be building in size and momentum, rather than abating.

All have been met with a startling degree of official tolerance.

The demonstrations in historically volatile Shanghai over the weekend were the biggest since the funeral of Chou En-lai which heralded the end of the Cultural Revolution.

And all observers recall the Communist Party was founded in Shanghai in 1921, and it was the radical Shanghai students whom Mao Tsetung mobilised in 1966 to trigger the Cultural Revolution, that decade-long upheaval intended to politicise every facet of life but which is now officially regarded as a disaster.

Certainly the central Government has shown no immediate intention of cracking down on the present wave of unrest and calls for democracy.

This could well put China's leaders, who are advocating political reform, in a quandary as the demonstrations for freedom and democracy reach bold levels.

"In struggle we exist", "Long live democracy", and "Give us freedom" are among the slogans that reflect the tone of the student movement.

The swell of protest, which began December 9 and is known to have touched about 10 cities, has its roots in 1984-85 demonstrations against students' poor living conditions and an alleged "new Japanese economic invasion".

At this stage, the student movement has not challenged the legitimacy of the Communist Party. Nor have the students asked for a multi-party system in China.

But Western diplomats are wondering whether Mr Deng Xiaoping and other reform-minded officials have painted themselves into a corner.

Since the middle of this year, these reformists have been heralding "political structural reforms" entailing more democracy to ensure the success of the increasingly liberal economy.

"With their debate on political reform, they've ended up riding the tiger. Even if they finally calm things down, this confrontation will remain engraved in memory on Chinese campuses," one diplomat said.

The student demonstrations share many similarities with the Spring Movement for greater democracy that flourished in 1978-79 before it was crushed by Mr Deng.

One poster that appeared Friday on a Shanghai campus, but which was torn down the next day, read: "If you want to know what freedom is, just go and ask Wei Jingsheng."

Wei, the best-known Beijing spring dissident, was arrested in 1979 and jailed for 15 years for "counter-revolutionary crimes".

Students have learnt the lesson of the Beijing Spring and are probably harder to muffle than they were eight years ago, analysts say.

But on the other hand, more thoughtful students may try to prevent the movement derailing or compromising political reform.

So far, the authorities have tried to be conciliatory.

China's Constitution stipulates the right of Chinese citizens to hold demonstrations. As long as they don't do anything against the law, naturally they will not be suppressed in the course of demonstrations," an unidentified Education Ministry official was quoted as saying by the official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) on Saturday.

The NCNA report, the first on the demonstrations by the official media, acknowledged there had been protests in major cities.

The official noted that building more democracy was one of the main planks of the party's plans for political reforms, and it was understandable the students wanted to express their views on such issues.

No students had been arrested and schools or local government departments would discuss seriously with the protesters their demands, he added.

The report avoided criticism of the students except on the issue of "big-character posters", large signs which are a traditional means of protest. The posters appeared on several campuses but were quickly taken down.

During the Cultural Revolution, big-character posters were unsigned and the writers took no responsibility for the claims written on them. Because they could be used to slander people or distort the facts, they destroyed normal democratic life and disrupted social stability, and now were not tolerated, the official said.

Despite the poster ban, tolerance of the demonstrations has been unusual and has fuelled speculation that top reformers in the government -- presumably up to Mr Deng -- tacitly support the activists.

"If people want to give their suggestions or express their opinion, that is normal. They are helping the government implement reforms" an official in the Shanghai City Foreign Affairs Department said of the demonstrations in Shanghai.

There was little evidence of direct force used last year to halt anti-Japanese protests, but the government launched an extensive media blitz telling students that only movements initiated and guided by the Communist Party were permissible and political stability remained a top priority.

By contrast, the state-run television news in recent days has had numerous reports on democratic activities on campuses, emphasising student participation and officials' willingness to listen to ideas.

Mr Deng this year has made political reform a major goal, saying less bureaucracy and more democracy in the decisionmaking process is essential to the economic reforms he hopes will modernize China. The government has also launched a campaign to drum up more support among intellectuals for the reforms.

In the past few months, a strikingly free debate on democracy has been conducted in universities, in intellectual circles and in official newspapers.

"Many people's attitudes have changed as a result of discussions on democracy" in the past year, Mr Fang Lizhi, vice-president of the Science and Technology University in Hefei, said by telephone on Saturday. "In the government, attitudes have changed too."

In recent articles in official publications, Mr Fang has been an outspoken proponent of a more independent press and intellectual movement, and was among officials who agreed to student demands for more say in local elections in Hefei. But he said yesterday that students did not entirely understand how hard it was to change things in a country with a history of feudalism.

The students and the government were going in the same direction, but "there are many different opinions on what speed at which to reform. Students want these reforms to happen quickly but in reality changes can only take place gradually," he said.

Mr Deng has said political reform will take at least a decade and it will be 20 to 30 years before national elections. Some protesters, on the other hand, want national elections now.

This gap between students' demands and government plans will test the limits of the new tolerance.

GUANGDONG'S ZHONGSHAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS MARCH

HK220511 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 22 Dec 86 p 1

[From Chan Wai-fong in Guangzhou]

[Text] New wall posters went up late last night in the campus of the Zhongshan University in Guangzhou demanding freedom and democracy.

They called on students in the university to join their counterparts in Beijing, Anhui, Shenzhen and Shanghai, who had declared their dissatisfaction over the lack of democracy in China over the past two weeks.

One poster, signed by "Democracy fighters of the China Science and Technology University", said that democracy is not a gift from the top but something to be fought for. Another said, "We want democracy. Down with bureaucracy. Uphold the Constitution, and long live democracy."

Students in the largest university in southern China have been putting up wall posters since December 9 -- four days after demonstrations by students in the central China provincial capitals of Hefei and Wuhan, where thousands of students marched on local government headquarters chanting democracy slogans.

Last Saturday, more than 300 students at Zhongshan University took to the street to express their discontent.

The march started about 2 pm and ended around 7 pm after officials from the municipal government met student representatives.

The principal of the university had tried to soothe the students before the march began, but in vain.

According to a student who took part in the march, the event was very peaceful.

"There were police. But they were not armed and were only there to keep order and help control the traffic," another student told the STANDARD.

"We just want to have our voice heard. Nobody wants to cause any disturbances," he said.

The students said they support the government's policy on political reform but the progress has been too slow.

The policies could not be carried out at local levels due to red tape and bureaucratic corruption.

There were also criticisms on the nomination processes for the National People's Congress elections, which were described as "fake democracy."

SHENZHEN STUDENTS STRESS PRACTICAL ISSUES

HK220537 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Dec 86 p 13

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] The nationwide student protests in China spread to the south last week -- but with a switch of emphasis.

Last week in Shenzhen saw more than 1,500 university students take to the streets over large increases in school fees -- something of a contrast with the lofty ideals such as democracy, liberty and human rights which promoted the spate of student protests sweeping China since December 5, and which paralysed part of Shanghai at the weekend.

Although the Shenzhen protest apparently ended after mediation by municipal officials, it highlighted troubles facing the 2,000 students in the Special Economic Zone [SEZ], the major testing ground of China's economic and political reforms.

The problems that remain are likely to cause more unrest on the Nantou campus.

University officials said there would be no inquiry into the incident.

The scrapping of the implementation of two of the so-called "20 clauses" was seen by some as more of a delaying tactic to quell student dissatisfaction.

The reforms of school rules aimed at improving the "learning atmosphere" were on course and should continue, officials said.

They blamed the poor performance of students on:

- The low quality of students;
- Pressures caused by the high cost of living in the SEZ;
- Too much distraction by entertainment such as dancing and pop music.

But the university has had second thoughts about its plan to push students to work harder by punishing those who do not do well academically by raising their fees.

The university had proposed that students whose results were poor would have to pay a total fee of 750 yuan (HK\$1,575) per semester. The present school fee is 20 yuan (HK\$42) per semester.

Already facing a high cost of living in the SEZ, students said the proposals, if implemented, would pose additional financial and psychological burdens.

"The school wants to earn more money. The proposals are unreasonable," a student said.

Students were also unhappy that they were not consulted over the proposals.

The demand for a greater say in school policy was virtually a demand for democracy -- the key word of the recent student protests across of country.

This is despite the formation of an elected student union last year to foster links between students and the school authorities.

In June last year the first "big character poster", followed by many others, appeared on campus boards calling for the disbandment of the appointed students' union.

Student leaders won the battle to set up a students' union through the first ever one student, one vote election on the campus.

Two other student bodies -- a self-disciplinary committee and students' council -- were also formed to monitor the new students' union.

The students' union chairman, third-year law student Mr Zhou Yunkang, said in an interview last week that a strong atmosphere of democracy has been nurtured on the campus.

"Students were encouraged to run school affairs," he said.

There had been no big character posters calling for democracy, said Mr Zhou.

"We students are more pragmatic. What concerned us most were issues affecting our welfare or involved money," he said.

Students from the north, such as Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces, were at the fore in the march, he said. They were particularly infuriated because most of the could not afford the fee increase.

About 80 percent of the 2,000 students come from Guangdong.

Architecture student Mr Lu Shaojiang said: "Our students are less politicised."

The round of demonstrations was sparked off on December 5 when more than 3,000 students from Anhui marched on government headquarters to protest against the lack of democracy in the selection of representatives to the National People's Congress, China's legislature.

Traditionally, campuses in the north have been the hotbed of student unrest.

GUANGDONG'S LIN RUO SETS TASKS FOR SCIENTISTS

HK210754 Guangzhou Zhu Jiang Economic Radio Station in Cantonese 0430 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] The third congress of the Guangdong Provincial Science and Technology Association opened in the provincial science hall this morning. Provincial party committee Secretary Lin Ruo spoke on behalf of the provincial party committee and government, proposing the orientation for endeavors in science and technology work in the new period and the current main tasks.

Comrade Lin Ruo said: To attain the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan and the great goal of achieving quadruplication ahead of schedule, we must rely first on policy and second on science. The Science and Technology Association is the mass body organization of science and technology workers in the province, concentrating the cream of the province's 230,000 science and technology workers. Shouldering this responsibility is a heavy duty. The new situation requires that the science and technology front and the science and technology associations at all levels in the province vigorously promote the reforms of the science and technology structure and spur the close integration of science and technology with economics.

In Guangdong, gearing science and technology to economic construction does not simply mean concentrating its application in energy, communications, and telecommunications, and other infrastructural departments, but also laying stress on key trades such as light industry, textiles, electronics, and chemical industry. We must also pay great attention to gearing science and technology to the rural areas.

BEIJING UNIVERSITIES QUIET, ATMOSPHERE 'TENSE'

HK220523 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 22 Dec 86 p 2

[By SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST Beijing correspondent]

[Text] Universities in Beijing were quiet yesterday, despite the unrest in Shanghai. There was no apparent student activity in any of the dozen or so colleges and institutes located in the northwestern suburb of the capital.

But sources at Beijing University, where some students put up posters last week calling for greater democracy, said the atmosphere was tense.

"Students are under pressure to stay in line," said one professor. Students were aware of the Shanghai demonstrations despite a blackout in the Chinese press, but sources did not know of any plans to mount similar protests in Beijing during the next few days.

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI RECEIVES PARTY DELEGATES

SK200730 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Our province's nine representatives attending the national conference on exchanging the experiences gained by the advanced party branches and members in building the party honorably returned home on 4 December and were received by the leading comrades of the province. [passage omitted]

During the reception, they told the leading comrades that they were greatly educated by the national experience-exchange conference held in Beijing municipality. The experiences presented at the conference provided an answer to the question of how to enhance the vigor of party organizations at grassroots levels and how to enable Communist Party members to play a model and vanguard role in the new historic period. [passage omitted]

Attending the reception were Xing Chongzhi, Xie Feng, Yue Qifeng, Lu Chuanzan, Yang Zeijiang, Sun Guozhi, Yin Zhe, Qu Weizhen, and Bai Shi. They also heard briefings given by the representatives on their future work plans and encouraged them to make sustained efforts to win still greater honor.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN SHAANXI

OW210915 Tokyo KYODO in English 0910 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 21 KYODO -- University students have staged a demonstration in Xian, Shaanxi Province, calling for democracy and freedom, according to Chinese sources.

The latest demonstration in Xian means the student movement for democracy has spread to eight provinces throughout China, in addition to Shanghai, the sources said.

Student demonstrations have been reported in Anhui, Hubei, Hunan, Yunnan, Guangdong, Jiangsu, and Gansu Provinces.

SHAANXI STUDENTS 'COULD BE BLACKLISTED'

HK220952 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 22 Dec 86

[By Patrick Lescot]

[Excerpts] Beijing, Dec 22 (AFP) -- Student demonstrations calling for more democracy have reached the southern metropolis of Guangzhou, while in the northern city of Xian officials have warned dissenting students that they could be blacklisted, sources said Monday.

Several thousand students took to the streets of Guangzhou Saturday calling for more democracy in line with demands made by students across the country in the past two weeks, a foreign student who saw the demonstration said.

Meanwhile university officials at the prestigious Xian University, in the northern province of Shaanxi, have issued a circular threatening action against students expressing "ill-feelings" towards them, foreign students in Xian said.

The circular warned that dissenting students risked being blacklisted, deprived of their diplomas and banned from enrolling at any university in China.

A foreign student contacted by phone in Guangzhou said that preparations for the demonstration Saturday at Zhongshan University had taken on the "air of a fete" and that several thousand students took part.

An eyewitness said that some 1,000 to 2,000 students joined the march, which began at 2 p.m. (06.00 GMT) and ended about 10 p.m. (14.00 GMT), adding that there was no violence. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

XINJIANG AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION LEADS -- The level of Xinjiang Region's agricultural mechanization is higher than the national average. The mechanized farming area accounts for 60.8 percent of the arable land in our region, but on average, the mechanized farming area accounts for 35.6 percent of the arable land in our country. The area sown mechanically accounts for 57.6 percent of the total area sown in our region, but on average, the area sown mechanically accounts for 8.4 percent of the total area sown in our country. The area harvested mechanically accounts for 25.8 percent of the harvested area in our region, but on average, the area harvested mechanically accounts for 3.3 percent of the harvested area in our country. In mechanized sowing and harvesting, our region ranks first among the 29 provinces, municipalities, and regions of our country. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Dec 86 HK]

DEFECTING CHINESE PILOT GOES TO TAIWAN

Gives Press Conference

OW211133 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] In Taipei, newly arrived Communist Chinese pilot Cheng Tsai-tien said that the nature of his job to keep his fellow pilots from defecting provided him with a good opportunity to fly to freedom. Cheng Tsai-tien who flew a MIG-19 jet from Shantung Peninsula on the Chinese mainland to South Korea 2 months ago was allowed by the Korean Government to come to the Republic of China Friday. He arrived here aboard a scheduled China Airlines flight at 5:20 pm [0920 GMT].

Chang Tsai-tien, who is 26 of Hupei Province in central China, said at a news conference following his arrival that Peking has taken strict measures to prevent defections by its military personnel because of a rush of defections in recent years. But Cheng managed to penetrate land-based defense and tight air surveillance because his job was to prevent his fellow pilots from defecting.

Cheng said he was squadron leader in the 15th Regiment of the 5th Division of Communist China's Naval Air Corps before he landed his plane near Seoul on 24 October. Cheng said he had been determined to defect since 1981, but his flying ability and preparations were not good enough then for staging a successful defection. Cheng said, quote: I survived the Cultural Revolution and saw enough of life under communism. As I grew up, I knew I wanted freedom more than anything else, unquote. He added that his marriage only 20 months ago was for, quote: Winning trust from my supervisors who viewed bachelorhood as a sign of instability. I am very sorry for leaving behind my mother, my wife, and my 2-month-old baby son, unquote.

He called on the communist regime not to persecute his family, saying that they were not responsible for his action. Cheng denied that the South Korean authorities once tried to talk him into going into a third country other than the Republic of China. He said he was treated very well by the Korean Government, which said quote: Fully respected my wish to come to Taiwan, unquote. Cheng also said he believes that China will be united eventually under the Three Principles of the People. Cheng stayed in South Korea for 56 days before coming here.

He was the 12th Red Chinese pilot to defect to Taiwan, seven of them by way of South Korea since 1949. Cheng's freedom seeking venture was the second this year by a communist Chinese pilot. On 21 February, Chen Pao-chung flew a MIG-19 jet fighter to Sout Korea. He was sent to Taipei on 30 April.

Taiwan Thanks ROK for Pilot

OW211225 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] In Taipei, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and National Defense issued separate statements Friday thanking the Korean Government for allowing freedom-seeking Communist Chinese pilot Cheng Tsai-tien to come to the Republic of China.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chiu Chin-i said in a press release that his ministry had thanked the South Korean Government for cherishing the traditional friendly relations between the two countries and for safeguarding freedom and respecting human rights.

Military spokesman General Chang Hui-yuan, on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense and the Republic of China Armed Forces, extended his welcome to the newly arrived pilot defector.

TAIWAN OPPOSES ADB RESOLUTION TO CHANGE NAME

OW100052 Taipei CNA in English 1526 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Taipei, Dec 10 (CNA) -- The legislative Yuan of the Republic of China [ROC] Wednesday agreed to a budget proposal for the nation's membership fees and the next donation which the ROC has promised to make to the Asian Development Bank [ADB].

The Yuan's budget, economic, finance and communications committees held a joint session to screen a Finance Ministry proposal to donate U.S. \$500,000 to ADB and to invest an additional NT\$ [New Taiwan dollars] 21.47 million (U.S. \$596,000) in the bank in fiscal 1987.

The lawmakers approved the proposal only after extensive discussions with officials from the Finance and Foreign Affairs Ministries. But they also passed a resolution, asking concerned government agencies to continue negotiating with the Asian Development Bank on the pending issue of the country's name in the bank.

Testifying before the session, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung said that as the ROC is still an ADB member country, the government has never ceased its efforts to seek a fair settlement of the issue.

Earlier this year the ADB management asked the ROC to stop using its official title in the bank under pressure from the Peiping Regime. The ROC rejected the unfair demand, and while retaining its membership in the bank, the ROC didn't attend ADB's annual board meeting held in Manila in April.

As the Asian Development Bank is an inter-government regional organization, Minister Chu stressed, the ROC must insist that its official title be used in the bank.

Finance Minister Robert C. Chien, for his part, said that the ROC has had good relations with the Asian Development Bank since the bank was founded, and ADB loans to the ROC have contributed much to the nation's economic development, Chien said.

The ROC will never accept ADB's resolution to change the ROC's name in the bank for political reasons, Chien said. However, being a member country, the ROC must keep its promise to make the next scheduled donation to the bank to which it has already agreed.

If the ROC did not keep its promise, Chien said, the ROC's credit standing might come under question, making an unfavorable impact on the nation's overall economic development in the future.

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